The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

POLITICAL COMBINE FORMED BY QUAY, PLATT AND REED.

A Movement on Foot to Hold a Joint Caucus to Harmonize Differences in Democratic Ranks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The boldest political combine ever formed in this country is that dominated by Senator Quay, Boss Platt and Speaker Reed. It is out for everything in sight. Its first victory was the election of the House officers, but it wasn't satisfied to merely name the men who filled the named offices of the House; it also insists upon naming every subordinate employed by them. Every day men who were never before seen by the new Clerk, Doorkeeper and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House present themselves as their subordinates and are sworn in, after exhibiting the O. K. of the combine. That combine will also control the make-up of the House Committees, and is working hard to get its grip on the Senate committees, but that is more difficult as many influential Republican Senators are bitterly opposed to the combine. It also has another difficult job on hand in its efforts to control the Republican National Committee, which meets here tomorrow to name the time and place for holding the Republican National Convention. Although McKinley and Reed are in the deal to prevent Harrison's nomination, that does not prevent McKinley's friends coming here in force to fight the combine's attempt to control the National Committee. Of course the ultimate object of the Quay-Platt-Reed combine is the nomination of Reed for President.

Much nonsense, some of it utterly idiotic, has been written because President Cleveland was absent from Washington when Lord Salisbury's answer to Secretary Olney's note of last July, asking whether England intended to arbitrate its boundary dispute with Venezuela, and notifying England that this country would not tolerate the forcible seizure of territory claimed by Venezuela, arrived. Stripped of all verbiage, here are the facts: President Cleveland knew the nature of the answer; he also knew that it was useless to send a special message to Congress with that answer until the House had its committees, therefore he concluded to spend the time duck hunting instead of waiting in Washington. If anybody is blamed it ought to be Speaker Reed for not announcing the House Committees.

Although every effort is being made to keep it quiet it is well known in Washington that there is a bitter fight raging between the two factions which go to make up the forty-two Republican members of the Senate. Nominally these factions are known as the old and the new Senators and the apparent object of the fight is to obtain proper recognition for the new Senators, but in reality it is a fight between the east and west, the gold and silver Republicans. Up to date the silver men seem to be a little ahead but that assumption is based upon the sincerity of Senator Chandler, of N. H., who holds the balance of power in the caucus committee which is making up a list to fill the vacancies of Senate Committees, and who has been loud in professions of friendship for silver. Threats are being made of a revolt on the part of the silver Senators if they do not get what they think they are entitled to at the hands of that committee. Should this revolt actually take place, Senator Teller would be the western candidate for President pro tem of the Senate. The Democratic Senators have agreed to allow the Republicans to organize the Senate if they can agree among themselves to a sufficient extent to do so.

Judge Corcoran, of Boston, who is chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Mass., has been spending several days in Washington. He He doesn't regard the Presidential fight as already won, by any means. He said: "The election of '96 is a long way off, and nothing can be determined until the candidates are named and the issues of the campaign developes. It will not be difficult for the Democratic party to find a strong candidate. We New Englanders do not take the third-term talk seriously, but we do believe that the east can and will present some very strong names at the National Convention. To my mind Whitney is a strong man and Olney is another. I think that they are the leading men in the east, but it is difficult at this time to say which is the best to make the race."

A movement is on foot to hold a joint caucus of Democratic Senators and Representatives for the purpose of trying to harmonize existing differences in Democratic ranks and to agree upon some line of policy to be followed in both House and Senate during the present session of Congress. Representative Stallings of Alabama, who is one of the leaders of this movement, says: "There is really only one question regarding which the Democrats are badly divided. That is the money question, and if we can reach some satisfactory agreement by which it may be eliminated from our discussions for the present, there is no reason why we should not get together and present a solid front to the Republicans. I am in favor of free coinage, but I do not believe the discussion of that one question can advance the cause of silver now, while its disorganizing effect is extremely hurtful to the party and to the south. I would be in favor—if a conference of the whole party in Congress can be arranged—of having a committee appointed to confer with the President and Secretary Carlisle regarding the steps necessary to secure a degree of harmony and establish a policy upon which we can all unite."

What the Papers Say.

Miss Mary Rhone, of Centre Hall, reported for duty yesterday as clerk to Dr. B. H. Warren, State economic zoologist. She is a daughter of Worthy Master Rhone, of the State grange, and will receive a salary of $1500 a year. The office is a sinecure and she will have little else to do but draw her salary.—Harrisburg Patriot, Nov. 26.

So! And the young lady's papa is a great stickler for purity and economy in the public service! But a plum has dropped into the family lap, and the great and mighty Granger will partake of it with the avidity of the regulation spoilsman. The lectures to farmers on the inequalities from which they suffer will be continued, rain or shine—especially during the shine.—Sunbury Democrat.

Punchings like the above we have read in many papers, Democratic and Republican, and it must stop—this is tramping on holy feet and we can't stand by idly and see Centre county's distinguished sons pounded in this manner.

Spent $10,000,000 for Orphans.

Over $10,000,000 have been expended by the State in the instruction of its soldiers' orphans since the establishment of the schools. The forthcoming State report will also show that there have been over 15,000 admissions. At present there are four schools, at Uniontown, Chester Springs, Harford and Scotland.

Pennsylvania has been magnanimous in providing for soldiers' orphans, it has fed, clothed and educated the boys and girls of our country's defenders, and taken care of their moral training, and these children—adopted by the State—have turned out good men and women as a general thing. We know this to be true of the scores of soldiers' orphans that attended these institutions from Centre county—we are proud of them as men and women. We take pride also in saying that the originator of these schools was Centre county's eminent son, Governor Andrew G. Curtin, who conceived the idea and saw that it was carried out, and it will serve to his everlasting credit.

State News Items.

Sallie Crumis, a young unmarried woman who strangled her new born babe, pleaded guilty in court at Sunbury, Tuesday. She killed the baby by filling its mouth with leaves and dirt.

Of 803 arrests made by the treasury secret service last year, 329 convictions were obtained.

Gov. Hastings has been on the sick list the past week, but is able to attend to his duties again.

Cameron having pulled out now Wanamaker wants to pull in.

Water Famine in Perry County.

In many parts of Perry county the farmers and others are suffering great inconvenience by reason of a water famine. The long drought has left springs, wells and small streams dry and many farmers have not only to haul water four miles for use in their houses, but are also compelled to drive their cattle a like distance to water. Should the creeks and other streams become icebound in their present low condition the suffering that must necessarily result therefrom would be intense.

THE court business is not languishing in Chicago. Five judges ground out 100 divorces in three hours Saturday. They averaged twenty each and nine minutes to each divorce, which is just one-fourth as long as it takes to get married.

—"Leather has gone up," remarked the book agent as he was kicked out of an office. Shoes are bound to go up soon, because of the advance in the price of leather. C. P. Long will sell his present big stock at the old price.

—Subscribefor the REPORTER, $1.50

FALL BUTCHERING.

A Country Frolic That City Folk Know Nothing Of.

A family butchering, in the country districts, is a sort of frolic and biz combined among neighbors, at this season of the year, to lay up pork and beef, cured for a year's supply. In the villages a family kills from two to three fat hogs, with from one to two quarters of beef added. Among farmers from four to ten hogs are slaughtered and a stall-fed steer. Hogs and beef are usually killed by shooting. The dressing of the carcasses and choppering of sausage meat and leberwurst and cutting the lard into chunks to be rendered in the frying kettle, is work performed by the men, while women assist in dressing the skins for sausages and wurst, keeping an eye on the fires and kettles, help stuff the sausages, and set out a royal turkey dinner, closing the day with an elegant supper of fresh sausages and wurst and extras. The work begins at 4 and 5 in the morning ending at about 8 in the evening.

There is alwaysone boss butcher, the rest being helps and dinner bugs. Towards evening big piles of hams, tubs of sausages, chunks of rounds for dry beef, sides, ribs, backbone, etc., loom up, as a sample of what is now in store for the ensuing year.

In earlier years "schnapps" was always supplied "to keep the butchers warm" you know, and as the day wore on some wouldn't know anything, you know, except to believe it was the 4th of July. There is little "schnapps" used at these butcherings at this age and the women use it—in mince pies.

To make a dunce of one or more of the party by pinning a pig's tail on his back, and unconsciously wear it all day, to the amusement of all, was a favorite trick. Sometimes a fellow with a pig tail pinned on his back would keep snickering at another who wore the same kind of jewelry.

To be invited to one of these country butcherings, is esteemed as high an honor as to get an invite to a Philadelphia and New York ball.

Eighty Years Old.

On Thanksgiving day the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of John Bierly, of Tylersville, Pa., celebrated his eightieth birthday. He has three children who are all living and well. Israel, the oldest, lives at Loganton, Thomas at Cedar Springs, and James, the youngest, now nearly fifty years old, lives on the old homestead at Tylersville. These three sons, like their father are blacksmiths. Sixteen grandchildren were present; six are dead and two were not there. He is also great-grandfather of seventeen children, five of whom are dead and nine attended the celebration.

Among the many others who were there was Isaac Miller, who is eighty-one years old, and walked a distance of nearly two miles to attend the reunion. Mr. Miller is also grandfather of ten of those grandchildren and great-grandfather of seven great-grandchildren, who were present.—Clinton *Democrat*.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only fifty cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Outside News Dots.

The Clearfield Monitor says, "Let us all be thankful * * that the poor house is almost completed."

Altoona now is served with full rations of water.

Williamsport is afflicted with a new disease that bothers the doctors.

In 1890 Jersey Shore had a population of 1,850. Today it has a population of 3,722, an increase in five years of 1,870.

A Wheat Thief Drops Something.

A large amount of wheat was stolen recently from the farm of Adam Hunsicker, in Bethel township, Lebanon county. When Farmer Hunsicker examined his granary he found a pocket book containing $20 in money and a check in favor of a wealthy neighbor for $22, which had been dropped.

Likely the thief intended to pay for the wheat he stole.

—Although all lines of clothing and dry goods have advanced in prices, the customers of Lyon & Co., Bellefonte never are aware of the fact. In the face of the advance a big reduction has been made in dry goods, clothing and shoes. See their price list on page five.

FIRST EMIGRANT

ANDREW BOGGS TAKES UP LAND IN 1769.

He Applies for a Land Grant of a Tract North of Bald Eagle Creek.—The Family Still Prominent.

The first emigrant to Centre county was Andrew Boggs. His settlement was upon the Joseph Poultney warrantee. Poultney, in his application, No. 29, April 3, 1769, describes the land he applies for as on the north side of Bald Eagle Creek, near the fording, including his improvement, marked on a white oak "J. P." Poultney's improvement amounted to nothing more than marking his claim, and he sold his right to Matthias Slough, a land speculator of Lancaster.

Andrew Boggs settled upon that part of the Poultney now owned by John M. Wagoner, and his house stood on the creek bank just east of the road where it turns northerly, where remains of it are visidle. The present old log house west of the road is not the original Andrew Boggs house. The site is in the neighborhood of a hundred rods from the mouth of Spring Creek, on the north side of Bald Eagle.

The deposition of Margery Boggs, widow of Andrew Boggs, was taken Nov. 15, 1806, before Wm. Petrikin, esq., at the late dwelling house of Robert Boggs, esq., deceased, in the presence of James Harris and John Dunlap, who were present for Wallis' heirs and John Holt, in an ejectment to April term, 1800, in Mifflin county, between Wallis' heirs and John Holt.

Mrs. Boggs states they came the year the office was opened: "I believe it was in 1769." She was asked whether she ever noticed a tree on this place where you now live marked "J. P." She answered, "No I never saw the tree; but Joseph Poultney told me that he had drawn this place at the lottery, and that he had put his name on a tree, pointing there with his finger to where the tree stood, and where there was then a hog pen, but the tree was cut down. He told me at the same time if he could be of any use to me in helping me to the place he would do it."

She then goes on to state her knowledge of Christopher Cottenton, who, she says, lived on the same tract "where John Holt now lives," but in a house above his, towards Milesburg. "I was many a time at Cottenton's house; his wife died there, and I was there often during her sickness, when she died, and when she was buried. I do not know how much clear land he had, but myself and two or three neighbor women went there one day and asked his wife where he was; she said he was down on the bottom clearing some land. The bottom lies below where John Holt now lives. On the island he had cleared land and raised hemp, the largest stock I ever saw, and had it snugly put up when we were driven away. He was a very industrious man, in good circumstances, and had a parcel of good working boys. He remained until he was driven away by the Indians; he went away before us, but they were all gone away before us except three families. He told my husband often he was to buy the land of Wallis. He had horses, cows, and oxen, farming utensils. He lived on the place three years or more, and, as I heard, died on the road. John Kerr lived near Cottenton's. I cannot recollect when Cottenton and Kerr came, or which was first, but Kerr was gone before Cottenton was driven away. None of Cottenton's heirs ever returned to look after the place. John Kerr had no character for sobriety, industry, or anything, I have seen him walk arm in arm with the Indians, drunk frequently; he was always with the Indians if they had any liquor among them. He had neither horse nor cow nor anything I recollect of but his wife and children; his wife was a smart, active woman. He went off, I guess of his own accord; there was nobody driven off by the Indians for a great while after that. Kerr went to the Big Island, and lived on Capt. Parr's land there; after he was there awhile he enlisted and went off, and I believe he never came back again.

"John Turner came to Cottenton's place after the war. John Turner had lived before the war, and before he was driven away by the Indians, where Joe Boggs lives, on top of the hill on the tract Richard Malone bought of Samuel Wallis."

Cross-examined by John Holt.

Do you remember to see my father and Capt. Callender out here?

I remember to see Capt. Callender here and several men with him, but do not know whether your father was one or not. I remember to see your father here with yourself; you were then a little boy.

Do you remember that I came out here after the war and shot a turkey?

I do; you came out on the 27th of March, the year after Turner came.

Was it the same house Cottenton lived in before the war that I came to when I moved up after the war?

It was the very same house that Turner lived in; but you never lived in that house, except a little while before your wife came out; there was no other house then in the place but one.

The following is from a letter of Jno. O. Henning, of Hudson, Wis., dated Feb. 25, 1880.

"I have it by tradition that my great-grandfather, Boggs, settled in the Bald Eagle valley previous to the Revolution. My grandfather, Robert Boggs, was born a short distance below Milesburg, and my mother and myself were born on the same farm. There was an old hollow buttonwood tree near the Bald Eagle Creek, on the Boggs farm, called the Eagle's Nest, from the fact that the old Indian chief Bald Eagle, had occupied it for his wigwam. The story of my grandfather shooting an Indian who attempted to decoy him into ambush, by imitating a wild turkey, may still be remembered by some of your oldest citizens.'

Rev. John Harris Boggs, of Boone, Boone county, Iowa, says his grandfather, Andrew Boggs, and the first settlers crossed Muncy, Nittany, and the Seven mountains to a mill on the Juniata for flour, and carried their wheat to market at Northumberland in canoes, returning home with their year's supply of necessaries, encamping on the bank of the river or creek every night.

The Indian Logan lived at Hecla Gap, and my grandfather had gone to Philadelphia to recruit his stock of goods, and my grandmother was alone with the children. Logan's wife took a sack of corn on her pony to the mill on the Juniata, had it ground, and on her return, thinking that Mrs. Boggs might possibly be out of meal, instead of going home came around by the end of the mountain (Lemont,) crossed into Bald Eagle valley and down to Boggs', and, not finding her at home, told her little girl to get something to put some meal in, and thereupon emptied out about one-half the meal for them, threw the sack upon the pony, recrossed Muncy mountain to her home. This is the woman who was afterwards so cruelly murdered, in April, 1774, near the mouth of Big Yellow creek, not far from Wheeling, W. Va., by Greathouse and his party.

Jonas Davis settled near to Andrew Boggs. He was a quiet, orderly man, and his wife a religious woman. But he had a brother who was a ruffian, strong, very quarrelsome, and abusive, so much so that other settlers were under the necessity of carrying arms to protect themselves from his abuse. He would visit his brother on Sunday, and in order to vex Jonas' wife, would compel him to take his axe and fell trees. When Andrew Boggs, who was a powerful man, would get out of patience, he caught Davis and gave him a flogging, which would keep him in order for some time, and when necessary would repeat the operation.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Geo. Durner and Annie Fulgar, of Sqring twp.

Michael Sackla and Mary Weaver, of Decatur twp., Clearfield county.

Joseph H. Kunes and Miss Masa Grater, of Blanchard.

S. Royer and Flora McMullen, of Millheim.

Howard E. Jordon and Lettie M. Smeltzer, of Spring twp.

Wm. P. Hall and Lizzie Brown, of Mt. Eagle.

Harry C. Bubb, of Williamsport, and Anna M. Hays, of Ashton, Mo.

Wm. Heller, of Curwensville, and Emma Summons, of Philipsburg.

Thomas W. Ashcroft, of Gearhartville, Clearfield county, and Hannah Smith, of Philipsburg.

ONE of the Methodist organizations of Philadelphia and vicinity, has passed a resolution asking Gov. Hastings to refuse a pardon for John Bardsley. Some 50 letters have been received by the Governor, favoring a pardon for the big thief, but each one of the writers asks not to have his name published. Such letters should be thrown into the waste basket or tacked on the outside the door of the executive mansion so the public may know who the scamps are that ask the pardon for a fellow scamp.

THE Christian Endeavor authorities recently issued an address, that on a day set all the Endeavor societies should pray for the conversion of Bob Ingersoll. Fudge; better had them pray for rain.

Ice several inches thick had formed on some ponds last week, and the ground was frozen to a depth of 3 to 5 inches.

A NEW BOOK.

Sent Free to Catarrh Patients for a Short Time.—A Holiday Gift.

Everybody interested in the subject of catarrh and other winter diseases will be glad to learn that the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O., is sending free of charge an illustrated book of sixty-four pages on the subject of catarrh. This book contains illustrations showing the brain, the nasal passages, throat, lungs, trachea, bronchial tubes, stomach, liver, middle ear, etc. There are four full-page illustrations, showing the circulation, nervous system, glandular system and the vital organs. The book is a complete guide to the prevention and cure of chronic catarrh and all diseases of winter. Colds, coughs, consumption, dyspepsia, la grippe, bronchitis, and pneumonia are described and treated. Diseases of the kidneys, liver, lungs, ear, eyes, and pelvic organs are illustrated, explained, and treatment given. Every family ought to have a copy of this book at once. Thousands of dollars and thousands of lives can be saved by studying it and practicing what it teaches. It will teach mothers how to take care of themselves and shield their families from disease. Write name and address plainly.

Be sure to have a bottle of Pe-ru-na in the house, as the cold weather is already upon us. This remedy wisely used, will prevent colds, coughs, and other ills of cold weather, and is the greatest catarrh remedy of the age.

Inklets.

Corn is selling at 40 cents in Brush valley.

Roads are in good condition having had a fine fall.

Cold the past ten days, with indications for snow.

Waters are still getting lower for want of copious rains.

On Monday morning the ground had a light covering of snow.

Our dealers complain of having found it difficult to get hard coal.

Our farmers are finding wells and springs getting lower and giving out.

Butchering is going on lively now, weather has been very favorable for it.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Meyer have returned from their Charleston trip, taking in Atlanta.

George Nearhood's new house, erected by the insurance company, is near completion.

Esq. Reifsnyder of Millheim is so much improved as to give business a fair share of attention.

Mrs. Wolf, mother of ex-commissioner John Wolf, is now 95 years old, and still holds up well.

Lard, under the weight of so many fat hogs killed, has dropped down to 6 cents per pound.

We never were more in need of rain—persons who never felt a scarcity of water find themselves dry.

It is rumored Sidny Krumrine will move from Rebersburg to this place and open a butcher shop.

Please do not let 1896 start in without having paid up your subscriptions. Paul says, "Owe no man anything."

We are informed Jared Kreamer intends moving from Boalsburg to this place. All right, we have a welcome for more.

Musical conventions and free grub will begin about the holidays to last all winter. How anxiously some are waiting for that square meal and a good time—free.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it. Get a free trial at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

IT requires check and impudence for one to ask a good county office who for over fifteen years has been a traitor to Democratic nominees and whose life is checkered with a swindle upon his neighbors and scores of other mean deeds.

STATE senator Kaufman, of Lancaster, is for Wanamaker for senator to succeed Cameron.

THE pardon of Bardsley would be a crime greater than his theft of several million dollars from the state and the city of Philadelphia, and no pardon should be petitioned for by any honest citizen, unless Bardsley first divulges the names of the Republican "statesmen" who got a portion of the steal.

Always

Taking cold is a common complaint. It is due to impure and deficient blood, and it often leads to serious troubles. The remedy is found in pure, rich blood, and the one true blood purifier is

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

The Fastest Boat.

The fastest war vessel afloat is owned by France. The sea going torpedo boat, the Forban, recently tried, built under a contract for a speed of 29 to 30 knots, easily made 30.2 knots, or 34.7 land miles per hour, despite a heavy sea and high wind, which shows her to be faster than any other ship in the world. The Forban is 144 feet long, 13 feet 6 inches beam, and draws 3 feet of water. She has two screws, and her engines are capable of developing 3,200 horse power. She carries two 37-millimetre (1.45 inches) quick-firing guns, and two torpedo tubes above water.

High, Low Jack.

Fine ice means very cold weather, then comes a high old time in skating rinks, and skating ponds, on slides and rides, and we go home tired and overheated. It's the same old story of cooling off; off with wraps and on with all sorts of aches and pains, rheumatic, neuralgia, sciatic, lumbagic, including frost-bites, backache, even toothache. They who dance must pay the piper. We put up Jack and are brought low by our own folly. What of it, the dance will go on, all the same. It is generally known that St. Jacobs Oil will cure all such aches and pains separately or collectively, and the cry is, on with the dance.

Without poetry and art the spirit grows weary in this earthly clime.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

'Tis pitiful to court a smile when you should win a soul.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Very often the world never knows that a girl is accomplished until it is so announced in writing up her wedding.

Get all You can

Some say that the hypophosphites alone are sufficient to prevent and cure consumption, if taken in time. Without doubt they exert great good in the beginning stages; they improve the appetite, promote digestion and tone up the nervous system. But they lack the peculiar medicinal properties, and the fat, found in cod-liver oil. The hypophosphites are valuable and the cod-liver oil is valuable.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, contains both of these in the most desirable form. The oil is thoroughly emulsified; that is, partly digested. Sensitive stomachs can bear an emulsion when the raw oil cannot be retained. As the hypophosphites, the medicinal agents in the oil, and the fat itself are each good, why not have the benefit of *all?* This combination has stood the test of twenty years and has never been equalled.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (*Ask your doctor.*) This is because it is always *palatable*—always *uniform*—always *contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites.*

Insist on **Scott's Emulsion** with trade-mark of man and fish.

Put up in 50 cent and $1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

A Dog's Ruse.

The other day I witnessed an amusing instance of canine sagacity worthy of commemoration in print. I was staying with friends who have a varied collection of dogs—a Blenheim spaniel and her five puppies, a fox terrier and two fine deer hounds. This happy family are allowed to spend part of the day in the drawing room, provided they conform to certain rules as to boundary lines and an amicable agreement among themselves. The hearthrug is the favorite "coign of vantage" with them all. Zuna, the deer hound, sauntered in one morning and found every approach to the fire blocked by the slumbering forms of her companions. She tried gently to scratch a passage for herself, but was repelled with growls. So, apparently suffering from extreme lowness of spirits, she retired to a distant corner of the room! but not to sleep. For ten minutes she crouched there, pondering silently, then, suddenly bounding up, flew to the window and barked as if an invading army were in sight. Of course everyone, human and canine, followed in mad haste. The hearthrug was left unoccupied, and Zuna quietly trotted round, stretched her huge form before the fire, and in an instant was snoring heavily, leaving us all staring out into vacancy—emphatically "sold!"—Land and Water.

Bores.

Dean Hole, of Rochester Cathedral, England, in his lecture on "Bores and Impostors," did not refer to the man who is a "bore" because he will talk when you wish to speak, but to those social mosquitoes who annoy and irritate. Said the dean:

"The bore always talks to you about what you don't understand or don't like. One of them wrote to me some time ago, stating that he had heard that many years ago the Danes stretched the skins of their dead on the cathedral doors, and asked for some information on the subject. I replied that I was too much occupied with the bodies and souls of Christians to give much thought to the epidermis of the early Danes. Another wrote me that a man in Rochester owed him money, and asked whether I could not collect it for him. I replied that I was a dean, not a dun.

"Then there is the idle bore. He is a terrible nuisance. I knew one of them, an idle farmer, who used to call upon an industrious farmer and talk, and talk, and talk. Once, after wasting a whole afternoon, he got ready to go. His horse was at the door.

"'Going through the town?' the industrious farmer asked.

"'Yaas.'

"'Know the cooper's shop?'

"'Yaas—fellow who makes barrels.'

"'Well, just stop there and have two hoops put around your waist or you'll burst with self-importance.'"

Suggested Titles.

The editor of a London journal lately offered a prize for the wittiest list of titles for twelve sham books on a dummy shelf. The following were some of the titles received in the competition:

"A Binding Oath," by Scott.

"Badly Brought Up," by the author of "Molly Bawn."

"A New England Puss," by M. E. W.

"Thoughts On My Bed," Stead.

"On Different Tacks," by Van Hammer.

"Lizzie Wouldn't," by John Wood.

"The Fatal Blow," by John Knox.

Porter's "Tales of Lost Luggage."

"Lost in the Wash," by the author of "Bachelor's Buttons."

"Grinding the Poor," by Mill.

To this list a Yankee humorist adds:

"Owe No Man," by O. W. Holmes.

"Against Shiftlessness," by Thoreau.

"A Treatise on Abbreviations," by the author of "Ben Hur."

Poe's "For Effect."

"Harvard Freshmen," by the author of "Innocents Abroad."

"After the Ball," by the author of "Our National Game."

Morse on "Our Old Houses."

"Woodchucks and Rabbits," by Burroughs.

"E. E.," by the author of "My Double."

More riots against Christian missionaries in China are reported, yet missionaries continue to invade that barbarous country to make the hopeless attempt to do some good there. The day surely cannot be distant when the churches will learn that energy is worse than useless unless it be wisely directed. As long as only one-third of the population of the United States is Christianized the missionaries have a large enough field for work at home.

The Best. The Rest. The Test.

There are two kinds of sarsaparilla: **The best—and the rest.** The trouble is they look alike. And when the rest dress like the best who's to tell them apart? Well, "the tree is known by its fruit." That's an old test and a safe one. And the taller the tree the deeper the root. That's another test. What's the root,—the record of these sarsaparillas? The one with the deepest root is Ayer's. The one with the richest fruit; that, too, is Ayer's. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a record of half a century of cures; a record of many medals and awards—culminating in the medal of the Chicago World's Fair, which, admitting Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best—shut its doors against the rest. That was greater honor than the medal, to be the only Sarsaparilla admitted as an exhibit at the World's Fair. If you want to get the best sarsaparilla of your druggist, here's an infallible rule: Ask for the best and you'll get Ayer's. Ask for Ayer's and you'll get the best.

JUST WHISTLE!

When times are bad and folks are sad
An' gloomy day by day,
Jest try your best at lookin' glad
An' whistle 'em away!

Don't mind how troubles bristle;
Jest take a rose or thistle;
Hold your own
And change your tone
And whistle! whistle! whistle!

A song is worth a world o' sighs:
When red the lightnings play,
Look for the rainbow in the skies
An' whistle 'em away!

Don't mind how troubles bristle:
The rose comes with the thistle;
Hold your own
An' change your tone
An' whistle! whistle! whistle!

Each day comes with a life that's new—
A strange, continued story;
But still, beneath a bend o' blue,
The world rolls on to glory!

Don' mind how troubles bristle:
Jest take a rose or thistle
An' hold your own,
An' change your tone,
An' whistle! whistle! whistle!

J. L. STANTON,
in Atlanta Constitution.

Modern Knight Errantry.

She was bewitchingly pretty, and her name was Ethel Fontaine. Ted Eccles pronounced her a little fairy, far too good for this rude work-a-day world. And he longed to have her all to himself, her earthly dross notwithstanding. He saw no reason why his suit should not be successful if "that ass, Jack Bowles, who never seemed to see that he was not wanted, would only take himself out of the road, and not be such an unmitigated nuisance."

Jack Bowles, the gentleman referred to, also thought her a jolly nice girl. His thoughts ran on lines more prosaic than sentimental. He gave them vent in a frequently-muttered desire to punch the devoted head of Mr. Eccles for presuming to interfere between himself and the affections of Miss Fontaine.

The conversation one evening was apropos of poetry in general and one of Mr. Ted Eccles' effusions in particular. He had composed a pastoral idyl after the most approved classical models, with the reading of which he entertained the company.

"You know, I think we are living in most degenerate days," Ethel remarked to Maud Eccles, who was seated at her side; "men do nothing nowadays to justify the extravagant expressions they make of undying affections, and all that sort of bosh."

"Surely, Miss Ethel, you do not class us all as hypocrites?" pleaded Ted, with a slight accent on the word "all," as if he felt that the remark might not be without some justification in the case of his rival.

"Oh, I don't know, I'm sure," she responded archly. "You're all pretty much alike. When there's any talking to be done, each strives to outdo his neighbor; but there's no great hurry to put all these fine speeches into practice."

"I don't quite understand what you mean," interposed Jack Bowles, evidently much interested.

"Well, I think my meaning plain enough. A poet, or, for the matter of that, any person in love, or who imagines himself to be in love, throws himself into a dramatic attitude and exclaims that he is ready to do anything, go anywhere, for the object of his devotion, and, if need be, sacrifice his life for her sake; while, as a matter of fact, he wouldn't even go without his dinner for one day."

This fragment of conversation left a great impression on the minds of Ted Eccles and Jack Bowles. They each regretted that the days of knighthood were passed; that no joust or tournament could afford them the opportunity of covering themselves with gore and glory in honor of Miss Fontaine. Ted's fervid imagination pictured himself, as the hero of a hundred combats, kneeling at her feet to receive the laurel crown of victory. Jack entertained the conviction no less that he would have vanquished whole armies in such a cause.

Ted dwelt long on the agreeable theme. And there came to him a happy inspiration, upon which he proceeded to act.

"Bob," said he to Mr. Fontaine's coachman, a night or two later, "is that brown mare of yours restive?"

"Quiet as a lamb," was the response.

"But still, she could kick if you vexed her?"

"I dare say," was Bob's cautious rejoinder.

"Well, look here, Bob," said Ted, confidentially, "I want you to do me a favor." Here Bob's fingers closed over half-a-crown. "I want you to assist me to carry out a little scheme of mine. Miss Ethel will be going out for a drive to-morrow afternoon, and if you could manage"—a wink—"er—manage to seem like as if the horse was—er—running away, and I was on the spot to stop her, I'd give you half-a-sovereign, Bob."

Ted hurried over the latter part of his explanation somewhat nervously, and awaited the reply with apprehension.

Bob looked mystified, as, indeed, he was.

Ted explained again.

"You see, Bob, I don't want Miss Ethel to run any danger," he added, "but I'd like her to see me ready to risk my life for her. It wouldn't take much to make believe the horse was running away, and you could shout and yell, and I'd be ready to rush forward and stop the blamed thing."

It took Bob some time to see the affair in all its bearings. At last, however, after much persuasion, he consented, for the sake of a sovereign, to cary out a runaway incident with as little danger as possible to Miss Fontaine, and as much glory as possible to Mr. Eccles.

The next afternoon the latter was strolling, to all appearances accidentally, along a country lane, when he saw a carriage coming in his direction at a very unusual speed. The coachman on the box seemed to have taken temporary leave of his senses. He was gesticulating like a lunatic, and yelling at the top of his voice for help. A young lady clung, white and terrified, to the carriage back.

Ted braced himself together for a heroic effort. He jammed his hat firmly down on his brow, and, as the mare dashed up, breathless and foaming, spurred to unusual exertions by the erratic outcries of the son of Nimshi, he bounded forward, and, flinging his arms round the astonished animal's head, speedily brought her to a standstill.

Then he rushed to the carriage door and assisted the agitated Miss Fontaine to alight. Bob had done his work so well that she sank trembling into his arms.

A great longing came over him to stoop down and kiss her. But while he hesitated she recovered. Her color rapidly returned, and gently disengaging herself, she lifted a pair of grateful eyes upon him and exclaimed:

"Oh, Ted! how good and brave you have been! What would have become of us if you had not stopped us?"

"We should ha' been smashed to smithereens," said Bob, solemnly.

A week later Miss Fontaine was directing her steps along the self-same pathway across the fields which she had so lately traveled in the company of Mr. Eccles. She was attended only by Tommy, a strapping lad of 15, who performed odd domestic jobs in the Fontaine household. Miss Fontaine had an old pensioner, a bedridden woman, whose cottage she had been in the habit of visiting periodically. On these occasions Tommy carried a basket containing jellies and other delicacies for the invalid.

The pathway was solitary, and in one part skirted the edge of a thicket. It was just at this point that Miss Fontaine found herself, to her dismay, suddenly confronted by six sturdy ruffians, armed with cudgels, who demanded charity in tones as plausible as their gestures were menacing. Tommy, not by any means a brave youth, dropped his basket and fled across the empty fields, shrieking for help. The thought of pursuit lent wings to his feet, and he tumbled headlong over the first stile into a dry ditch, where he lay breathless and too frightened to move.

Miss Fontaine was by nature timid, but, left alone in the face of imminent danger, she did not lose her presence of mind. As calmly as possible she handed her purse to the men and sought, not without much inward trepidation, to pursue her way. A dozen hands were instantly laid upon her, and—

At this moment Mr. Jack Bowles came tearing along the path at his utmost speed. He dashed headlong into the group, upset one man with the impetus of his charge, drove his fists into the faces of the second and third, and then, thrusting Miss Fontaine aside, commenced a vigorous onslaught on the remaining three. A severe struggle lasted for several minutes, in which blows and muttered curses succeeded one another without intermission. Then, just as it seemed as if Jack would have to yield to superior numbers, the whole body of ruffians suddenly took to flight, leaving him master of the field, with a torn coat and a generally disordered attire.

The victor turned to Miss Fontaine, who had been anxiously awaiting the issue of the doubtful conflict. He took her tenderly by the arms, and, with eyes full of concern, inquired if she had been hurt.

Poor Ethel was too overcome to make any reply. Her breath came and went in fitful sobs, and she was evidently on the verge of an hysterical attack. Jack drew her to his side and soothed her, as only a devoted lover could. Then, as she grew calmer, she poured forth her thanks in such broken and grateful language that he felt himself a disgraceful brute for having caused her so much distress.

Ted's exploit was now put altogether in the shade, and he was highly wroth in consequence. Miss Ethel's lady friends all agreed that the encounter with the six ruffians and their defeat single-handed was a far more heroic performance than the stopping of a runaway horse. Jack was set up on the pedestal lately occupied by Ted, and Miss Ethel's favors veered round in the direction of her late deliverer.

But Ted was not going to let matters rest here. His fertile imagination speedily evolved another exploit to recover his lost glory. During the next few weeks Miss Ethel led a most exciting and precarious existence. She seemed to be under a perpetual sword of Damocles. Hardly a day passed but she was in some perilous situation, from which she was only rescued in the nick of time by the prowess of one or other of her lovers. A burglarious entry into her father's house was discovered and checked by Eccles. A midnight fire, whose origin was a mystery, gave Bowles the opportunity of mounting to her bedroom and carrying her off, amid clouds of smoke and shouts of applause. Eccles dragged her from under the feet of a cab horse, whose reckless driver was certainly not above the suspicion of having tracked her along the streets for several days. Bowles was just in time to prevent her from being gored by an infuriated bull while crossing the fields. And so, turn by turn, each rival constituted himself her guardian angel at some critical juncture. And each adventure became more alarming than the last. Miss Ethel's latest escape was the general topic of conversation. People wondered at her extraordinary career. Insurance agents looked askance on her father's prudent efforts to take out a policy on her life. She herself began to find life a very uncertain quantity and far too exciting to be enjoyable.

Matters came to a crisis at last. The competition could not possibly go on forever, and Ted Eccles determined to make one decisive stroke which should "settle the hash of that ass, Bowles," once and for all.

There was to be a picnic on the river in a few days. Ted's ready invention gave birth to the idea of a thrilling rescue of Ethel from a watery grave. He thought the matter carefully over, and laid down a scheme as feasible as possible. He then strolled down to see Jim, the boatman.

Jim was the owner of some light river craft, and he had undertaken the duties of pilot and oarsman in the forthcoming excursion.

Very cautiously Ted explained to him the object of his mission. Nevertheless, Jim was considerably astounded at the audacity of a proposal to upset a whole boatload of people into the water. It took him several minutes to grasp the fact of Ted's sanity. He shook his head very determinedly.

"Nay, nay, sir, thee's not going to get me hung for murder."

Ted pleaded and persisted. He offered bribe after bribe on an increasing scale. Jim was obdurate. Still Ted waxed more importunate. With the offer of a £10 note Jim wavered. It was a sum not lightly to be rejected. He reflected a minute or two and then remarked tentatively:

"It's only Miss Ethel as you wants to rescy?"

"That's all, Jim."

"Well, what about th' others?"

This was a poser. Ted had not troubled himself about the fate of the remainder of the party.

"Oh, they'll manage to scramble out some way or other," he said, offhandedly.

"Look here, sir," said Jim, thoughtfully; "seeing as it's only Miss Ethel as you wants to rescy, it's no use upsetting the whole boatload. Besides, that ud be too big a job. How'd it be if Miss Ethel was persuaded to go for a bit of a row after the others had got out; and then, seeing you wish it pertickler, I might manage to tip her in, nice and quiet like, close agen the side, so there ud be no danger?"

"The very thing!" exclaimed Ted, grasping Jim's horny hand in his enthusiasm.

It was arranged then for the sum of £10 (£5 down and £5 on the competition of contract), that Jim was to offer to indulge Miss Fontaine's well-known penchant for rowing, and by this means take her further up the river than the rest of the party; and then, having reached the selected spot, to sink or overturn the boat, so that Mr. Eccles, who would be at hand, might plunge in and obtain all the credit of her rescue.

Ted took his leave. Scarcely an hour elapsed before Jack Bowles popped into Jim's workshop.

He also had a communication to make to the astonished boatman. It was none other than the identical scheme of his previous visitor. Jim stared at first. He wondered if everybody was going crazy. Then he decided to keep his own counsel. He listened attentively to Jack's exposition of the plot, raised various objections, and finally allowed himself to be persuaded into an arrangement with him on the same terms as with Ted Eccles.

As Jack closed the door behind him, Jim remarked sententiously:

"The work's well paid as is twice paid. Well, I've no objection to twenty quid. As for them, they can fight it out who has her—it's none of my business."

The day of the picnic was a glorious one, as all days should be. The river flowed clear and limpid, dreamily reflecting the panorama of foliage extending along its banks. The party set out in the best of spirits for the day's enjoyment.

Ted Eccles took his station behind a tree, close to the river's brim. He was not aware that Jack Bowles had ensconsed himself behind a similar tree on the opposite bank. Neither was Jack conscious of the proximity of his rival.

At length the boat drew abreast of the chosen spot. Ted and Jack scarcely breathed as they saw Jim, unnoticed by Ethel, skilfully withdraw a plug from the bottom of the boat. There was a moment's intense silence. Jim had resumed his oars. Then the dreamy look suddenly vanished from Ethel's face, and she started to her feet.

"O, Jim! quick! the boat's sprung a leak."

Jim leaped up, too, and, in doing so, caused the boat to lose its equilibrium. It overturned both its occupants into the water.

Now was the moment. Both rivals plunged into the water with one impulse. Both were excellent swimmers, and reached the overturned boat in a few vigorous strokes. Then, for the first time, they became aware of each other's presence.

Ted, with his arm round Ethel's waist, glared with astonishment and anger at Jack. The latter reciprocated with interest. Ted felt that he was being defrauded out of his legitimate laurels. Jack felt that his pet scheme was being frustrated by the malignity of his foe. Angry blood surged through their veins.

Ted was for bearing the clinging Ethel to his side of the river; Jack had the intention no less of taking her to his side, in spite of Ted Eccles or any other mortal. He caught her by the arm.

"Let go!" spluttered Ted. "She's mine. I got her first!"

"You be hanged!" ejaculated Jack, fired with indignation.

"Let go, I tell you!" screamed Ted.

"I'll smash your head for you," was the response.

"Let go! you scoundrel!"

"Go to blazes, you idiot!"

Ted raised his arm and struck Jack violently in the face. In doing so, he lost his hold of Ethel, who, shrieking with fright, drifted away down the stream. Fortunately Jim was at hand. He overtok her before she had gone far and conveyed her safely to shore, more frightened than hurt.

Meanwhile, the fight waxed furious. The blow maddened Jack; the looks of Ethel infuriated Ted. Closely interlocked, they floundered about in the water, now one uppermost, now the other, striking, parrying, splashing, blowing, plunging and spluttering, like a couple of great fish in mortal combat. Ethel's shrieks had attracted the attention of the picnic party, and the banks were soon lined with interested spectators. Jack and Ted, heedless of everything save each other's existence, fought on like maniacs. In vain the crowd shouted to them; they neither heard nor cared.

The duel must have continued until one or the other of them was hors de combat, had not Jim, in a moment of inspiration, procured a boathook from an adjoining cottage, with which he hooked the combatant who first floundered within reach. This happened to be Ted, and he was fished out of the water by main force, amid the cheers and laughter of the onlookers. Jack had no alternative but to follow sheepishly.

The curtain must now in charity be drawn upon the crestfallen rivals. They both lost Ethel. She, to put an end to her perilous adventures, married another fellow.

Safety in Old Clothes.

"It is a strange thing," said a well-known trainer of animals, "how many outbreaks and accidents have resulted from a trainer wearing a strange costume. Quite recently a lady performer who had made some alterations in her dress had a narrow escape. The tiger with which she usually appeared turned sulky from the start, and at last absolutely refused to do one of the tricks. Its mistress urged and threatened to no purpose, and finally attempted to use the whip. The moment she attempted to do so the infuriated animal flew at her, and if it had not been for a boarhound, which was performing with them, Miss S—— would probably have lost her life. The brave dog snapped at the tiger and distracted its attention until his mistress had succeeded in making her escape. Unfortunately, he was injured by the tiger's claws."

"How do you account for such outbursts?"

"The tiger evidently did not recognize his mistress in her change of costume. As a rule, very few alterations are made. The same dog always appears in the same act, and so on, the idea of acquaintanceship and familiarity thus being maintained. Why, even if a hat or a wrap happens to lie within reach outside the arena the animal is sure to see it at once, and if it can get at it will promptly tear it to pieces."

"Have there been many such accidents recently?"

"About a year ago a lion-tamer in New York wore a full dress suit instead of his usual military costume at one of the performances. As soon as the lion saw the change of clothing he made direct for him. Now lions do not, like tigers, try to kill instantly, but strike out with the paws to knock their enemy down. In this case the lion's claws caught the trainer's face, inflicting severe injuries. But he is still in the business, though the scars of the struggle are very plainly visible."

"Do these outbursts ever have fatal results?"

"Sometimes. Another lady performer made an alteration in her dress that displeased the tiger with whom she was acting, whereupon the savage beast pounced upon her, killing her instantly. This animal has never been allowed to perform since."

Responding to the Bugle.

Apropos of the intense love that cavalry horses have for music, a correspondent of the Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette writes that when the Sixth Dragoons recently changed their quarters, a mare belonging to one of the troopers was taken so ill as to be unable to proceed on the journey the following morning. Two days later another detachment of the same regiment, accompanied by the band, arrived. The sick mare was in a loose box, but hearing the martial strains kicked a hole through the side of her box and making her way through the shop of a tradesman took her place in the troop before she was secured and brought back to the stable.

A Rifle Surpassing All Others.

The Petite Republique says that some English capitalists have just completed the trial of a new rifle which has been proved to far surpass every other known pattern. It adds that this rifle was invented by a French officer, and offered to the Ministry of War in Paris, but the invention committee attributed no great importance to it. The weapon weighs only seven and a half pounds, and is yet capable of killing a man at 6,500 yards. The inventions committee of the Ministry of War would now like to obtain all rights to the weapon, but it is feared that they are too late.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "A Welcome to Congress."

TEXT: "And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man, and he saw, and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."—II Kings vi., 17.

The American Congress is assembling. Arriving or already arrived are the representatives of all sections of this beloved land. Let us welcome them with prayers and benediction. A nobler group of men never entered Washington than those who will to-morrow take their places in the Senate Chamber and the House of Representatives. Whether they come alone or leave their families at the homestead far away, may the blessing of the Eternal God be upon them! We invite them to our churches, and together they in political spheres and we in religious circles will give the coming months to consideration of the best interests of this country which God has blessed so much in the past that I purpose to show you and show them, so far as I may now reach their ear or to-morrow their eye through the printing press, that God will be with them to help them as in the text He filled the mountains with help for Elisha.

As it cost England many regiments and $2,000,000 a year to keep safely a troublesome captive at St. Helena, so the king of Syria sends out a whole army to capture one minister of religion—perhaps 50,000 men to take Elisha. During the night the army of Syrians came around the village of Dothan, where the prophet was staying. At early daybreak the man servant of Elisha rushed in and said: "What shall we do? There is a whole army come to destroy you! We must die! We must die!" But Elisha was not scared a bit, for he looked up and saw the mountains all around full of supernatural forces, and he knew that if there were 50,000 Syrians against him there were 100,000 angels for him, and in answer to the prophet's prayer in behalf of his affrighted man servant the young man saw it too. Horses of fire harnessed to chariots of fire, and drivers of fire pulling reins of fire on bits of fire, and warriors of fire with brandished swords of fire, and the brilliance of that morning sunrise was eclipsed by the galloping splendors of the celestial cavalcade. "And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man, and he saw, and behold the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." I speak of the upper forces of the text that are to fight on our side as a Nation. If all the low levels are filled with armed threats, I have to tell you that the mountains of our hope and courage and faith are full of the horses and chariots of divine rescue.

You will notice that the divine equipage is always represented as a chariot of fire. Ezekiel and Isaiah and John, when they come to describe the divine equipage, always represent it as a wheeled, a harnessed, an upholstered conflagration. It is not a chariot like kings and conquerors of earth mount, but an organized and compressed fire. That means purity, justice, chastisement, deliverance through burning escapes. Chariot of rescue? Yes, but a chariot of fire. All our National disenthrallments have been through scorching agonies and red disasters. Through tribulation the individual rises. Through tribulation Nations rise. Chariots of rescue, but chariots of fire. But how do I know that this divine equipage is on the side of our institutions? I know it by the history of the last 119 years. The American Revolution started from the pen of John Hancock in Independence Hall in 1776. The colonies, without ships, without ammunition, without guns, without trained warriors, without money, without prestige. On the other side, the mightiest Nation of the earth, the largest armies, the grandest navies and the most distinguished commanders, and resources inexhaustible, and nearly all Nations ready to back them up in the fight. Nothing, as against immensity.

The cause of the American colonies, which started at zero, dropped still lower through the quarrelling of the generals, and through the jealousies at small successes, and through the winters which surpassed all predecessors in depth of snow and horrors of congealment. Elisha surrounded by the whole Syrian army did not seem to be worse off than did the thirteen colonies encompassed and overshadowed by foreign assault. What decided the contest in our favor? The upper forces, the upper armies. The Green and White Mountains of New England, the Highlands along the Hudson, the mountains of Virginia, all the Appalachian ranges were full of re-enforcements, which the young man Washington saw by faith, and his men endured the frozen feet, and the gangrened wounds, and the exhausting hunger, and the long march because "the Lord opened the eyes of the young man, and he saw, and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." Washington himself was a miracle. What Joshua was in sacred history the first American President was in secular history. A thousand other men excelled him in different things, but he excelled them all in roundness and completeness of character. The world never saw his like, and probably never will see his like again, because there probably never will be another such exigency. He was let down a divine interposition. He was from God direct.

I do not know how many can read the history of those times without admitting the contest was decided by the upper forces. Then in 1861, when our Civil War opened, many at the North and at the South pronounced it National suicide. It was not courage against cowardice, it was not wealth against poverty, it was not large States against small States. It was heroism against heroism, it was the resources of many generations against the resources of generations. It was the prayer of the North against the prayer of the South, it was one-half of the Nation in armed wrath meeting the other half of the Nation in armed indignation. What could come but extermation?

At the opening of the war the commander-in-chief of the United States forces was a man who had been great in battle, but old age had come, with many infirmities, and he had a right to quietude. He could not mount a horse, and he rode on the battle-field in a carriage, asking the driver not to jolt it too much. During the most of the four years of the contest on the Southern side, was a man in midlife, who had in his veins the blood of many generations of warriors, himself one of the heroes of Churubusco and Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Chapultepec. As the years passed on and the scroll of carnage unrolled there came out from both sides a heroism, and a strength, and a determination that the world had never seen marshaled. And what but extermination could come when Philip Sheridan and Stonewall Jackson met, and Nathaniel Lyon and Sidney Johnston rode in from North and South, and Grant and Lee, the two thunderbolts of battle, clashed? Yet, we are a Nation, and yet we are at peace. Earthly courage did not decide the conflict. The upper forces of the text—they tell us there was a battle fought above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, but there was something higher than that.

Again, the horses and chariots of God came to the rescue of this Nation in 1876, at the close of a Presidential election famous for ferocity. A darker cloud yet settled down upon this Nation. The result of the election was in dispute, and revolution, not between two or three sections, but revolution in every town and village and city of the United States seemed imminent. The prospect was that New York would throttle New York, and New Orleans would grip New Orleans, and Boston, Boston, and Savannah, Savannah, and Washington, Washington. Some said Mr. Tilden was elected, others said Mr. Hayes was elected, and how near we came to universal massacre some of us guessed, but God only knew. I ascribe our escape not to the honesty and righteousness of infuriated politicians, but I ascribe it to the upper forces of the text. Chariots of mercy rolled in, and though the wheels were not heard and the flash was not seen, yet all through the mountains of the North, and the South, and the East, and the West, though the hoofs did not clatter, the cavalry of God galloped by. I tell you God is the friend of this Nation. In the awful excitement at the massacre of Lincoln, when there was a prospect that greater slaughter would open upon this Nation, God hushed the tempest. In the awful excitement at the time of Garfield's assassination God put His foot on the neck of the cyclone. To prove God is on the side of this Nation I argue from the last eight or nine great National harvests, and from the National health of the last quarter of a century, epidemics very exceptional, and from the great revivals of religion, and from the spreading of the church of God, and from the continent blossoming with asylums and reformatory institutions, and from an Edenization which promises that this whole land is to be a paradise, where God shall walk.

I am encouraged more than I can tell you as I see the regiments wheeling down the sky, and my jeremiads turn into doxologies, and that which was the Good Friday of the Nation's crucifixion becomes the Easter morn of its resurrection. Of course God works through human instrumentalities, and this National betterment is to come among other things through a scrutinized ballot box. By the law of registration it is almost impossible now to have illegal voting. There was a time—you and I remember it very well—when droves of vagabonds wandered up and down on Election Day, and from poll to poll, voted here, and voted there, and voted everywhere, and there was no challenge, or if there were, it amounted to nothing, because nothing could so suddenly be proved upon the vagabonds. Now, in every well organized neighborhood, every voter is watched with severest scrutiny. If I am in a region where I am allowed a vote, I must tell the registrar my name, and how old I am, and how long I have resided in the State, and how long I have resided in the ward or the township, and if I misrepresent fifty witnesses will rise and shut me out from the ballot box. Is not that a great advance? And then notice the law that prohibits a man voting if he has bet on the election. A step farther needs to be taken and that man forbidden a vote who has offered or taken a bribe, whether it be in the shape of a free drink, or cash paid down, the suspicious cases obliged to put their hand on the Bible and swear their vote in if they vote at all. So, through the sacred chest of our Nation's suffrage, redemption will come.

God will save this Nation through an aroused moral sentiment. There has never been so much discussion of morals and immorals. Men, whether or not they acknowledge what is right, have to think what is right. We have men who have had their hands in the public treasury the most of their lifetime, stealing all they could lay their hands on, discoursing eloquently about dishonesty in public servants, and men with two or three families of their own preaching eloquently about the beauties of the seventh commandment. The question of sobriety and drunkenness is thrust in the face of this Nation as never before and takes a part in our political contests. The question of National sobriety is going to be respectfully and deferentially heard at the bar of every Legislature, and every House of Representatives, and every State Senate, and an omnipotent voice will ring down the sky and across this land and back again, saying to these rising tides of drunkeness which threaten to whelm home and church and Nation, "Thus far shalt thou come, but no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be staid."

I have not in my mind a shadow of disheartment as large as the shadow of a housefly's wing. My faith is in the upper forces, the upper armies of the text. God is not dead. The chariots are not unwheeled. If you would only pray more and wash your eyes in the cool, bright water fresh from the well of Christian reform, it would be said of you, as of this one of the text, "The Lord opened the eyes of the young man, and he saw, and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."

When the army of Antigonus went into battle, his soldiers were very much discouraged, and they rushed up to the general and said to him, "Don't you see we have a few forces and they have so many?" And the soldiers were affrighted at the smallness of their number and the greatness of the enemy. Antigonus, their commander, straightened himself up and said, with indignation and vehemence, "How many do you reckon me to be?" And when we see the vast armies arrayed against the cause of sobriety it may sometimes be very discouraging, but I ask you in making up your estimate of the forces of righteousness—I ask you how many do you reckon the Lord God Almighty to be? He is our commander. The Lord of Hosts is His name. I have the best authority for saying that the chariots of God are 20,000, and the mountains are full of them.

Have you any doubt about the need of the Christian religion to purify and make decent American politics? At every yearly or quadrennial election we have in this country great manufactories—manufactories of lies—and they are run day and night, and they turn out half a dozen a day, all equipped and ready for full sailing. Large lies and small lies. Lies private and lies public and lies prurient. Lies cut bias and lies cut diagonal. Long limbed lies and lies with double back action. Lies complimentary and lies defamatory. Lies that some people believe and lies that all the people believe, and lies that nobody believes. Lies with humps like camels, and scales like crocodiles, and necks as long as storks, and feet as swift as an antelope's, and stings like adders. Lies raw and scalloped and panned and stewed. Crawling lies and jumping lies and soaring lies. Lies with attachment screws and ruffers and traiders and ready wound bobbins. Lies by Christian people who never lie except during elections, and lies by people who always lie, but beat themselves in a Presidential campaign.

I confess I am ashamed to have a foreigner visit this country in such times. I should think he would stand dazed, his hand on his pocketbook, and dare not go out nights. What will the hundreds of thousands of foreigners who come here to live think of us? What a disgust they must have for the land of their adoption. The only good thing about it is many of them cannot understand the English language. But I suppose the German and Italian and Swedish and French papers translate it all and peddle out the infernal stuff to the subscribers.

Nothing but Christianity will ever stop such a flood of indecency. The Christian religion will speak after awhile. The billingsgate and low scandal through which we wade every year or every four years must be rebuked by that religion which speaks from its two great mountains—from the one mountain intoning the command, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," and from the other mount making plea for kindness and blessing rather than cursing. Yes, we are going to have a National religion. There are two kinds of National religion. The one is supported by the State, and is a matter of human politics, and it has great patronage, and under it men will struggle for prominence without reference to qualifications, and its archbishop is supported by a salary of $75,000 a year, and there are great cathedrals, with all the machinery of music and canonicals, and room for a thousand people, yet an audience of fifty people, or twenty people, or ten or two. We want no such religion as that, no such National religion, but we want this kind of National religion—the vast majority of the people converted and evangelized—and then they will manage the secular as well as the religious.

Do you say that this is impracticable? No. The time is coming just as certainly as there is a God, and that this is His book and that He has the strength and the honesty to fulfill His promises. One of the ancient emperors used to pride himself on performing that which his counselors said was impossible, and I have to tell you to-day that man's impossibles are God's easies. "Hath He said, and shall He not do it? Hath He commanded, and will He not bring it to pass?" The Christian religion is coming to take possession of every ballot box, of every schoolhouse, of every home, of every valley, of every mountain, of every acre of our National domain. This Nation, notwithstanding all the evil influences that are trying to destroy it, is going to live.

Never since, according to John Milton, when "satan was hurled headlong flaming from the ethereal skies in hideous ruin and combustion down," have the powers of darkness been so determined to win this continent as now. What a jewel it is—a jewel carved in relief, the cameo of this planet! On one side of us the Atlantic Ocean, dividing us from the wornout Governments of Europe. On the other side the Pacific Ocean, dividing us from the superstitions of Asia. On the north of us the Arctic Sea, which is the gymnasium in which the explorers and navigators develop their courage. A continent 10,500 miles long, 17,000,000 square miles, and all of it but one-seventh capable of rich cultivation. One hundred millions of population on this continent of North and South America—100,000,000, and room for many hundred millions more. All flora and all fauna, all metals and all precious woods, and all grains and all fruits. The Appalachian range the backbone, and the rivers esuglia carrying life all through and out to the extremities, isthmus of Darien, the narrow waist of a giant continent, all to be under one Government, and all free, and all Christian, and the scene of Christ's personal reign on earth if, according to the expectation of many good people, He shall at last set up His throne in this world. Who shall have this hemisphere, Christ or satan? Who shall have the shore of her inland seas, the silver of her Nevadas, the gold of her Colorados, the telescopes of her observatories, the brain of her universities, the wheat of her prairies, the rice of her savannas, the two great ocean beaches—the one reaching from Baffin's Bay to Tierra del Fuego, and the other from Bering Strait to Cape Horn—and all the moral and temporal and spiritual and everlasting interests of a population vast beyond all human computation? Who shall have the hemisphere? You and I will decide that, or help to decide it, by conscientious vote, by earnest prayer, by maintenance of Christian institutions, by support of great philanthropies, by putting body, mind and soul on the right side of all moral, religious and National movements.

Ah, it will not make any difference to you or to me what becomes of this continent, so far as earthly comfort is concerned. All we will want of it will be seven feet by three, and that will take in the largest, and there will be room and to spare. That is all of this country we will need very soon—the youngest of us all. But we have an anxiety about the welfare and the happiness of the generations that are coming on, and it will be a grand thing if, when the archangel's trumpet sounds, we find that our sepulchre, like the one Joseph of Arimathea provided for Christ, is in the midst of a garden.

One of the seven wonders of the world was the white marble watch tower of pharos of Egypt. Sostratus, the architect and sculptor, after building that watch tower, cut his name on it. Then he covered it with plaster, and to please the king he put the monarch's name on the outside of the plastering, and the storms beat and the seas dashed in their fury, and they washed off the plastering, and they washed it out, and they washed it down, but the name of Sostratus was deep cut in the imperishable rock. So across the face of this Nation there have been a great many names written, across our finances, across our religions, names worthy of remembrance, names written on the architecture of our churches, and our schools, and our asylums, and our homes of mercy, but God is the architect of this continent, and He was the sculptor of all its grandeurs, and long after—through the wash of the ages and the tempests of centuries—all other names shall be obliterated the divine signature and divine name will be brighter and brighter as the millenniums go by, and the world shall see that the God who made this continent has redeemed it by His grace from all its sorrows and from all its crimes.

Have you faith in such a thing as that? After all the chariots have been unwheeled, and after all the war chariots have been crippled, the chariots which Elisha saw on the morning of his peril will roll on in triumph, followed by all the armies of heaven on white horses. God could do it without us, but He will not. The weakest of us, the faintest of us, the smallest brained of us, shall have a part in the triumph. We may not have our name, like the name of Sostratus, cut in imperishable rock and conspicuous for centuries, but we shall be remembered in a better place than that, even in the heart of Him who came to redeem us and redeem the world, and our names will be seen close to the signature of His wound, for, as to-day He throws out His arms to us, He says, "Behold, I have graven thee on the palms of My hand." By the mightiest of all agencies, the potency of prayer, I beg you seek our National welfare.

Some time ago there were 4,650,000 letters in the dead letter postoffice in this city—letters that had lost their way—but not one prayer ever directed to the heart of God miscarried. The way is all clear for the ascent of your supplications heavenward in behalf of this Nation. Before the postal communication was so easy, and long ago on a rock 100 feet high on the coast of England there was barrel fastened to a post, and in great letters on the side of the rock, so it could be seen far out to sea, were the words "Post-office," and when ships came by a boat put out to take and fetch letters. And so sacred were those deposits or affection in that barrel that no lock was ever put upon that barrel, although it contained messages for America and Europe and Asia and Africa and all the islands of the sea. Many a storm tossed sailor, homesick, got messages of kindness by that rock, and many a homestead heard good news from a boy long gone. Would that all the heights of our National prosperity were in interchange of sympathies—prayers going up meeting blessings coming down, postal celestial, not by a storm struck rock on a wintry coast, but by the Rock of Ages.

KICKED TO DEATH.

A Chicago Jury Finds George Gough Guilty of Manslaughter Only.

After two hours' deliberation the jury which tried George Gough for the murder of George Pucik, at Chicago, found Gough guilty of manslaughter and fixed his punishment at eight years in the penitentiary. The verdict was a surprise to everyone in the courtroom. Gough's face brightened as the clerk announced the verdict, and he was greatly pleased.

Gough was an attendant at the Dunning Insane Asylum, and kicked a patient named George Pucik to death. The crime was at the time considered one of the worst affairs of the kind ever happening in Chicago.

PROTECT USERS OF "ROYAL."

Baking Powder Company Wins Its Case in United States Court.

The decision of Judge Showalter in a recent case that came up before him sustains the claims of the Royal Company to the exclusive use of the name "Royal" as a trademark for its baking powder. The special importance of this decision consists in the protection which it assures to the millions of consumers of Royal Baking Powder. The excellence of this article has caused it to be highly esteemed and largely used almost the world over. Its high standard of quality having been always maintained, consumers have come to rely implicitly upon the "Royal" brand as most wholesome and efficient. If other manufacturers could sell under the name of a well known, reputable brand incalculable damage would be done to the public by the deception. The determination of the Royal Baking Powder Company to protect the users of the Royal baking powder against imitators by a rigid prosecution of them makes such imitations of its brand extremely rare.

CORN-FED CATTLE.

Their Production in Australia and Argentina.

The fact that grass-fattened cattle will not bear transportation and refrigeration as well as that finished on corn has been hitherto the cause of our holding so easily our foreign beef trade against all competition. But Australia and Argentina are now making strenuous efforts to supplant us, and it is quite on the cards that they may succeed. We have placed our dependence on corn, for the production of which we have unsurpassed facilities. But there seems to be no good reason why these countries, too, should not also raise this grain for finishing off their cattle. Certainly neither soil nor climate offers any obstacle.

In Queensland alone one-half of all the cultivated land in the colony is devoted to corn cultivation, and the average yield is higher than that obtained in the United States. This, the greatest grain crop of the colony, is often for months at a time so abundant as to be practically unmarketable, or when salable brings a price which barely meets the cost of delivering it. This glut of corn also prevails in other sections of Australia. It can be avoided by its free use in fattening steers, and as the feeders realize the benefits accruing from it the area devoted to corn is likely to be largely increased.

This is a serious matter to us. Land in those countries is very cheap and is leased for a half cent per acre in some portions. At present prices cattle can be raised in Queensland at a profit for their hides alone. In that colony there are 7,000,000 head of cattle and 2,500,000 in New South Wales. The people have nearly twenty head per capita, as against five-sevenths of one head in the United States.

The inferior quality of their cattle was formerly a serious obstacle to the extension of the foreign trade, but better breeding stock has been imported, so that the grade of beef produced is steadily rising and has ceased to be an objection. The lack of firmness and flavor in Australian meat due to grass feeding is avoided by finishing with corn, and as the feeders have an abundance of this grain it is to be expected that they will use it.

The other point in our favor is our nearness to our market; but while the cattle raisers of the United States have the advantage of from 9,000 to 10,000 miles in distance, still with cheaper production in first cost and lowering of freights, if the Australian trade becomes well established, the saving in distance by the American shipper will hardly offset the Australian advantage, and the latter could place well-fattened 1,600-pound cattle, averaging better in quality than the best in the United States, in the London market more cheaply than they could be brought from any other part of the globe.

Flower Girls in Real Life.

The "flower girls" of Italy are worse than the peddlers.

The "girl" is usually a plump and picturesque creature, aged from 25 to 40, and possessed of "nerve" even beyond her years. She flourishes best in Venice and Naples, but there is no certainty of escaping her anywhere.

Suppose the stranger seats himself at a table in St. Mark's square, Venice, to listen to the evening band concert. No sooner has he seated himself than the flower girl advances on him, preceded by the witchery of a beaming smile.

She will place a flower in his buttonhole.

He may prevent her doing so by rising and offering physical resistance, but otherwise he must accept the flower. After the flower has been placed there he may remove it and offer it to her, but she will laugh coyly and refuse to take it back. He may throw it on the ground, but that would be rude.

Suppose that he accepts the inevitable and decides to leave the flower in his buttonhole. He puts his hand into his pocket and says to the flower girl "How much?"

"Oh, what you please."

She knows her business. If he gives her 50 centimes or more he knows that she will regard him an easy victim of her extortion, whereas if he gives her only two or three small coppers she will say, "Eet ees not much," and politely revile him. The unprotected man has little chance against the large and determined flower girl.

The Haughty English Butler.

Servants are no longer members of the family. They are professionals, detached from personal ties, and with no more feeling of love or gratitude than has the cabman for his fare, whom he drives with skill, for which he is paid according to the tariff nailed inside his cab. Their pride is in their profession, and personal affection does not enter into the account. Their own pleasure, their own advantage, does. The butler has his stated hours of relaxation and his rigid rules, self-made, of restriction. He will not do this and he will not do that, and wild horses could not make him budge an inch out of his own line.

Per contra, the service he will not render to his master he demands from the footman and page-boys for himself, and the discipline he so loftily rejects he as vigorously enforces. He is emphatically the master—his own, his fellow-servants', his lady's, whom he cajoles or overawes; his nominal master's, whom he takes care to keep in good humor by personal attentions conducive to comfort. Elsewise he acts according to his own will, and he is the male tyrant of the establishment.

Biggest Fox Ever Taken.

Otis Howe, of Rumford, is something of a fox-hunter, having considerably more than an average number to his credit. He claims the distinction of having captured the biggest fox on earth at Stearns Hill, in Paris, one week ago Friday. This fox weighed 12½ pounds, and the pelt is five feet long. This is four inches longer than Mr. Howe's previous "biggest."

One Question Won the Case.

Mr. Simon Wenban, the capitalist, passed into the Palace Hotel yesterday, passed lightly across the asphaltum court and disappeared into the billiard room, puffing his cigar and looking for all the world like a contented millionaire.

"There goes a man," said a gentleman who caught a last glimpse of the person who built the unoccupied quarters of the Bohemian Club, "who did one of the best things I ever saw done in a court of law. It was back in Nevada in early days, when he was inclined to do a little more work than he does now and when mines were being sought for by everybody. He lived out in the eastern part of the State, and being an educated man, he was frequently utilized by the miners in the settlement of disputes and the adjustment of knotty questions. On one occasion a stranger stole some mining implements from one of Wenban's friends and the case was taken into the justice court, the defendant demanding a jury trial. Wenban told the defendant that he would appear for him and see that the affair was settled in the most approved Western style.

"When court convened Wenban was on hand to appear for his client. The defendant took the stand and made a statement touching upon the case, and when he had finished the judge said 'cross-examine.'

"The self-made attorney looked steadily into the eye of the accused man and blurted out in a loud voice: 'What did you ever do for a living besides steal?'

"'Nothing,' answered the defendant.

"'Gentlemen of the jury,' resumed Mr. Wenban, 'listen to the evidence of the accused. I rest the case on the testimony right here.'

"The judge was furious, but the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. It was the first and last case Wenban ever took, and he certainly cleaned it up with wonderful rapidity."—San Francisco Call.

To Harden Wax.

To harden wax for mechanical uses, melt the wax and add to it hot calcined plaster or any of the ochres, previously heated. The amount used depends upon the quality of the wax. The addition of resin will increase the hardness. This mixture can be cast, wrought with a knife, chisel or a saw, or turned in a lathe. In fact, it can be used for a variety of useful purposes.

Caused by Vaccination.

From the Journal, Detroit, Mich.

Every one in the vicinity of Meldrum avenue and Champlain street, Detroit, knows Mrs. McDonald, and many a neighbor has reason to feel grateful to her for the kind and friendly interest she has manifested in cases of illness.

She is a kind-hearted friend, a natural nurse, and an intelligent and refined lady.

To a reporter she recently talked at some length about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, giving some very interesting instances in her own immediate knowledge of marvelous cures, and the universal beneficence of the remedy to those who had used it.

"I have reason to know," said Mrs. McDonald, "something of the worth of this medicine, for it has been demonstrated in my own immediate family. My daughter Kittie is attending high school, and has never been very strong since she began. I suppose she studies hard, and she has quite a distance to go every day. When the small-pox broke out all of the school children had to be vaccinated. I took her over to Dr. Jameson and he vaccinated her. I never saw such an arm in my life and the doctor said he never did. She was broken out on her shoulders and back and was just as sick as she could be. To add to it all neuralgia set in, and the poor child was in misery. She is naturally of a nervous temperament and she suffered most awfully. Even after she recovered the neuralgia did not leave her. Stormy days or days that were damp or preceded a storm, she could not go out at all. She was pale and thin, and had no appetite.

"I have forgotten just who told me about the Pink Pills, but I got some for her and they cured her right up. She has a nice color in her face, eats and sleeps well, goes to school every day, and is well and strong in every particular. I have never heard of anything to build up the blood to compare with Pink Pills. I shall always keep them in the house and recommend them to my neighbors."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific in such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

It doesn't take much money to make a good man rich.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

We have two lessons to teach an enemy who despises us—to value himself less highly and us more worthily.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

To live an aimless life is to lose life.

Many Influences Combine to Reduce Health to the danger limit. The reviving properties of Parker's Ginger Tonic overcome these ills.

When clouds are heavy blessings come.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1894.

"The plague of insects"—Fly-paper.

Everyone Knows How it Is to suffer with corns, and they are not conducive to walking; remove them with Hindercorns

Midnight is the noon of thought, when wisdom mounts its zenith with the stars.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory, Binghamton, N. Y.

To be without sympathy is to be alone in the world, without friends or country.

FITS stopped free by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

We need to cultivate every influence which tends to assist us in the contemplation of the beautiful and true.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Loss of sincerity is loss of vital power.

$3 A DAY SURE. SEND us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live, send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once.

D. T. MORGAN, Manager, Box 17, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Prevents Fluids from Boiling Over.

A German has invented a device to prevent any fluid from boiling over, even on an open fire. It has a specially constructed perforated rim through which the overflow returns to the pot. One of the benefits of this system is that milk can be kept boiling for a long time, and thereby sterilized milk, forming a nutritious and healthy food for babies, can be obtained.

Numerous are the people who have "builded better than they knew." A small boy in one of the public schools was asked to define a demagogue. "A demagogue," he said, "is a vessel that holds wine, gin, whisky, or any other liquor."—Bangor News.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1.6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

ASTHMA

POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC

Gives relief in FIVE minutes. Send for a FREE trial package. Sold by Druggists. One Box sent postpaid on receipt of $1.00. Six boxes $5.00. Address THOS. POPHAM, PHILA., PA.

50 VISITING CARDS for 25 cts., postpaid; fully equal to engraving. New process. Agents wanted. HARRY PARK, 925 F St. Wash., D. C.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp disease & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

BNU 50

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited,

DORCHESTER, MASS.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Dec 12.

SENATOR CAMERON has dismissed the question as to his return to the United States senate at the expiration of his term two years hence by an unequivocal declaration that he will not be a candidate. In a letter to Senator McCarrell, the Senator says he has not been, is not now and will not be a candidate for re-election. This announcement on the part of Senator Cameron is no surprise to those in his confidence. At a conference at his home after his re-election in 1885 Mr. Cameron said to a party of friends who had contributed largely to his success in that exciting contest that his only ambition was to serve in the United States senate as long as his distinguished father, Gen. Simon Cameron.—Harrisburg *Patriot.*

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, notes the Philadelphia *Record*, has put into a very few words the utter absurdity of the attempt to maintain a reserve fund of gold under existing conditions:

The government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment one dollar of these notes.

The duty of congress, the *Record* adds, is plain; and it is greatly to be hoped that a sufficient number of the Republican members will listen to reason to permit legislation along the line indicated by the president.

SOME ambitious fellows who want the earth have the delusion that a newspaper should be edited and printed entirely to laud them and set forth their claims to office free, gratis, for nothing spending a whole campaign, yea a whole year, writing colums telling the public what great men they are, and not even say "thank you." An editor's time and labor is money, just the same as the lawyer's, the doctor's, the merchant's, the artizan's and the common laborers, and those would-be great ones who like to shine before the public, while someone else pays for the paper, ink, writing and type-setting, are the smallest in a patch of dwarf potatoes with souls infinitely smaller.

THE statesmen yearing for Cameron's seat in the U. S. senate can now breathe easier—the great and mighty senator from Pennsylvania, in a letter written the other day, announces that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for re-election. Don out of the way there will now be a lively foot-ball game to step into Cameron's shoes among the Wanamakers, Hastingses, Smiths, Dalzells, Magees, and a score of other Republican lights who are ambitious to glimmer in the senate. The next senator will be a Quay man—even if it must be Dick Quay.

THE Republicans finding themselves in power in congress, say they will not attempt to enact any legislation to improve the condition of the country. That means that things have moved along so prosperously under the Cleveland administration that they are at their wits' end how to do better. Of course then, the calamity howl was a fraud.

Tom Reed in taking the speaker's chair said he had no policy to announce, and he was for moving slowly to see what the future would develope, before disturbing what is well enough.

Well, the Democrats do not need any better endorsement and the sum of it all is, the Republicans carried last fall's election on a purely false alarm.

CURRENCY AND FINANCE.

There are probably very few men in Congress who are not satisfied in their own minds that if they should be given a free hand in regulating the finances of the country they could bring order out of confusion, says the *Patriot.* If it could be possible to select the few who fully appreciate the difficulties to be surmounted they should be the persons to be intrusted with the task of formulating proper legislation. But the fools rush in, and they will not be dissuaded. Already three or four wild propositions have been laid before the two Houses which will never get further than a reference to the Finance committees.

There should be a saving remnant of responsible and conservative men in Congress who, taking note of the seriousness of our financial condition, should be able to agree upon some practical and practicable means of relief. The President has pointed the way, and, we are persuaded, the right way; but the situation admits of a variety of remedies which would give present relief, even though they should not reach to permanent cure. Delay is dangerous; but not so dangerous as would be any further widening of the gulf between promise and pay day. The treasury has played long enough the game of resumption that does not resume. The country is sick of it.

THE WEATHER.

Temperature and Rain and Snow Fall, Registered at the Reporter office for week ending Thursday 12, 8 a. m.

Temperature.	Maximum	Minimum.
Dec. 5,	24	17 deg.
" 6,	26	13 deg.
" 7,	44	19 deg.
" 8,	41	26 deg.
" 9,	31	14 deg.
" 10,	24	15 deg.
" 11,	29	16 deg.

Sunday night there was a light snow fall, second this fall.

Wednesday night, 3rd snow, 1.05 in. No rain this week. The snow fall, Sunday and Wednesday nights, was equal to .02 in. rain.

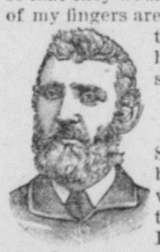
Maj. Fisher Quite Ill.

We regret to learn that Maj. J. P. Fisher, Penn Hall's leading citizen and business man, is seriously ill of soft gangrene of the foot, which set in some ten days ago, and is spreading to his leg. Hope he may survive it.

When most needed it is not unusual for your family physician to be away from home. Such was the experience of Mr. J. Y. Schenck, editor of the Caddo, Ind. Ter., Banner, when his little girl, two years of age was threatened with a severe attack of croup. He says: "My wife insisted that I go for the doctor, but as our family physician was out of town I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved her immediately. I will not be without it in the future." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for



AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.

Furniture and Embalming

Always have on hand a full line of Coffins, Caskets and Robes. Embalming a Specialty. Prompt attention to calls. Charges Reasonable.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,
SPRING MILLS, PA.

WANTED SALESMEN We want one or two good men in each county to take orders for a choice line of Nursery Stock or Seed Potatoes. Stock and seed guaranteed. We can give you steady employment with good pay. It will cost you nothing to give it a trial. State when writing which you prefer to sell. Address
THE HAWKS NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT public sale the following personal property now in the possession of Philip Auman: 4 horses, 1 heifer, 1 sow, 5 hogs, 2 shoats, all farm implements, 1 spring wagon, 2-horse wagon, 4-horse wagon, sled, rakes forks, chains, and all personal property of P. A. Auman, and all live stock that may be placed in his care hereafter, all persons are hereby cautioned not to meddle with the same in any manner.
AARON AUMAN.
dec5-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of George W. Vonada, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
EDITH S. VONADA, Administratrix
dec5-6t Farmers Mills.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Jonas Condo, late of Penn Hall, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
C. E. EMERICK, Executor.
nov7-6t Centre Hall,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of W. C. Duck, late of Penn township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate and those having claims against it, are hereby notified to present the same properly authenticated for settlement
H. E. DUCK, Millheim.
nov28-6t Administrator.

THE MILD WEATHER
HAS MADE THE
WINTER SEASON BACKWARD
THE MANUFACTURER HAS FELT THIS MORE THAN THE RETAILER.

Owing to the backwardness of the season we have been able to secure of two of the largest Overcoat Makers of New York City a large lot of Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats for much less than their value. We give our customers the benefit of this purchase by selling these goods at much less than their value. We will convert this immense stock into money again.

$5.00 Men's Overcoat for 2.50. $6.00 Men's Overcoat for $3.75. $10.00 Men's Overcoat for 5.00. 12.00 Men's Overcoat for 7.00. Better Overcoats up to those worth $20.00 proportionately as cheap as the prices mentioned above. Boys' Overcoats from 98cts. upwards to the finest All Wool Beaver Cloth Coats.

We have the best wearing, the best fitting All Wool Cheviot Suits for Men that can be found in the State, at

The Very Low Price of $4.75 a Suit.

Better qualities All Wool Suits for Men up to the Finest Clay Worsted at

Prices That Defy Competition !

Good All Wool Pants for Men, at - - - - $1.25
Extra Heavy All Wool Pants for Men, at - - $1.50
Boys' Suits from 98c. up to the finest All Wool Cheviots.
Boys' Knee Pants from 25c. up to a dollar a pair.

.....SHOES, SHOES, SHOES AND BOOTS.....

We can fit you in Shoes. We can fit you in Boots.
We have the widest and also the narrowest lasts.
Ladies' Genuine Leather Insole Fine Dongola Buttoned Patent Leather Tipped Shoes, at - - - - $1.39
Ladies' Genuine Leather Insole Finer Dongola Buttoned Patent Leather Tipped Shoes, at - - - $1.90
Ladies' Gennine Leather Insole Finer Dongola Buttoned Patent Leather Tipped Shoes, at - - - $2.40
Ladies' Fine Dongola Buttoned Common Sense Heel and Toe, from $1.39 and upwards.
Children's Shoes from 35c. a pair up to the best $2.50.

THE GREAT NUMBER OF
Ladies' Coats and Capes

We have already sold this season is an evidence that they are well made, handsomely lined and trimmed, that they fit well and that the prices are very low for the very good quality.
A Good Cloth Ladies' Cape, for - - - - - $3.50
A Better Cloth Ladies Cape, for - - - - - $4.50
An Elegantly Lined and Trimmed Cloth Ladies' Cape, for $6.00
Ladies' Plain Cloth Fine Boucle and Fine Plush Capes, from $5.50 to $15.00.
Ladies Coats from $2.98 up to the Finest All Wool Beaver and Boucle Cloth Coats, at - - - - - $15.00
All styles, weights and colors, Infants' and Children's Coats from 98c. up to the finest, with beautiful Silk and Velvet Caps to match each Coat.

ONLY A FEW MORE
DRESS PATTERNS LEFT !

In the 42 in. wide, Wool Novelty Dress Goods, at 20c. a yard.
All Wool 1 1-2 yd. wide Camels Hair Dress Serges, at 34c
Better Serges for a little more money.
Heavy All Wool 1-12 yd. wide Cloth for dresses, all shades, 50c. per yard.
Fine Dress Goods, Mohairs, Silk and Wool Henriettas, Boucle Cloths, fancy silk and wool plaids from 34c up to $1.25 a yd.

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS SEASON IN GUM SHOES.
Children's Gum Shoes, 14 cents. Ladies' Gum Shoes, 35 cents. Men's Gum Shoes, 54 cents.

We have been in business HERE 25 YEARS, but have never been able to sell Blankets as cheap as this season. You want to know why? Because we never before bought Blankets in such large quantities. You get them at 75c. a pair less than the regular price. Red Blankets, Gray Blankets, White Blankets, from 58 cents a pair up to the finest All Wool Blankets.

OUR CORSET STOCK.

Has never been so complete. Corsets and Corset Waists for children, Corsets to fit stout ladies, Corsets to fit tall, slender ladies, and Nursing Corsets. Corsets for 25, 35, 49, 65, 74, 90c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.75.

None Better Fitting Than Our Celebrated C. P. Sonnet and Thompson Glove Fitting Corset.

Convince yourself that our prices are the lowest and our stock the largest and newest to select from in the county.

LYON & CO.,
Bellefonte, - - - - Penna.

QUALITY....
Coupled With The Lowest Price Possible

Is exactly what you expect from **US.**
Is exactly what is promised by **US.**
Is exactly what you receive from **US.**

YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY.
HERE IS A CHANCE.

Men's Suits, $5.00. We will say nothing about the quality. Only that others ask for same goods $7.50

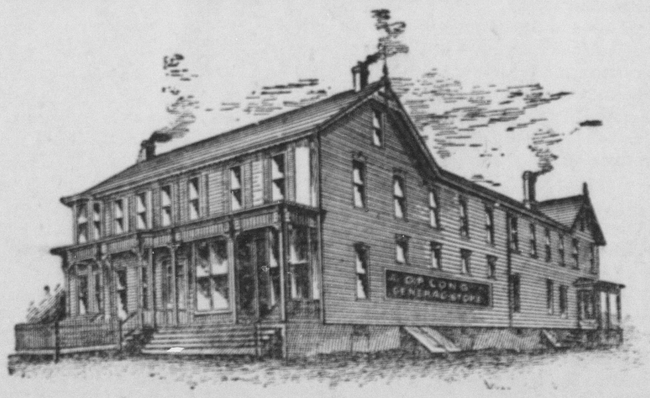
Men's Suits, $7.50. Good honest wearing. Strictly All Wool Goods, in a dozen different styles. Considered cheap in other stores at $12.00.

Men's Suits, $10.00. The very perfection of Dress Suits. Sacks or Cutaways. It will amuse you when others tell you how cheap their's (exactly the same goods) are are at $15 and $18.

Overcoats, Boys' and Children's Suits, everything in the Clothing and Furnishing Goods line proportionately as cheap. See us and you will be sure to buy, and you will be sure to save money.

FAUBLES.
Men's Outfitters. - - Bellefonte.

PENNS VALLEY BARGAIN STORE.



Bankrupt Stock
— OF —
FINE MEDIUM & WINTER WEIGHT CLOTHING
— BOUGHT AT —
SHERIFF'S SALE !

Terrific Slaughter of Prices !
:-: Clothing at Less Than Cost !

All regular custom made goods, and manufactured expressly for the city retail trade. The stock consists of Medium, Heavy and All Wool Storm Overcoats, Handsome Full Dress Suits, Nobby Coats, Pants and Vests, all of the latest

FALL AND WINTER STYLES !

Below we mention a few items to give you an idea how the prices range throughout the entire stock. These goods are positively worth while examining the money we are asking for them. Of course it was a Bankrupt Sale, and opportunities to buy stylish, regular custom made clothing for little or nothing, cannot be offered every day. We advise you to call in and examine now, and select such as you need, as tomorrow you may be too late.

Men's Storm Overcoats from $5 to $8.75.
Boys' Heavy Overcoats from $1.50 to $3.50.
Dress Suits, Cutaways, $7.50 worth $12.
Dress Suits Sack, $5 to $10.
Men's Heavy Overcoats from $4 to $5.
Men's Medium Overcoats from $1.75 to $4.
Pants, $1.50 to $2.75.

We have just received a splendid line of choice Holiday Goods, suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents. A fine assortment of Neckwear, Silk Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Books and Novelties of all descriptions just opened. Also a large line of toys, candies and fruits of the season, and Doll Babies for the little people. Come—

For useful things and things for sport,
The gay and curious here resort.

C. P. LONG,
Spring Mills. State College.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Mr. George Rearick of Spring Mills, was a pleasant caller at this office on Wednesday.

——Miss Anna Mingle is spending a week with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Yearick, at Aaronsburg.

——Mrs. J. D. Murray has been confined to the house the past week suffering from a severe bruise on her foot.

——Miss Winnie Wolf, one of Rebersburg's pleasant young ladies, is visiting at her uncle Harry Kreamer's in this place.

——W. F. Rearick, of Gregg, gave us a call. He left for Washington this week, thence goes to Atlanta to take in the Exposition.

——George Weaver, of Rebersburg, visited at Simon Harper's this week. He can relate many interesting incidents from away back.

——Miss Emma Aikens, of Bellefonte and Miss Bennet, of Washington, D. C., were entertained at the home of Mr. Isaac Smith over Sunday.

——Miss Laura Runkel, one of our vivacious young ladies, left on a prolonged visit to friends in Northumberland and Middleburg. We miss her.

——Wm. Grossman, of Tusseyville, was a Pleasant caller, and added his name to our list. James Horner was with him and they report nothing new over there.

——Mr. Joseph Gilliland, of New Bloomfield, Pa., is spending several days in this part of the valley, and is in the mountain with a hunting party trying his luck in bringing down the deer.

——Mr. Hiram Grove, who has been a successful school teacher in this county for a number of years, resigned his position at Centre Hill this week and accepted a better and more lucrative one in the Reform School at Morganza in Washington county. Mr. Grove will disappoint all who know him if he should fail of eminent success. He is a son of John Grove of Gregg township, well-known to most of our readers.

——Mr. E. M. Huyett the well known lumberman is about to bid farewell to this town as a place of residence and to this locality as a scene of active business operations. Mr. Huyett came to this place about ten years ago during which time he has proven himself a worthy, intelligent citizen and a more than ordinarily successful business man. Many thousands of feet of lumber have been turned from his several lumber jobs and consequently many thousand dollars have been disseminated among the laboring classes. We bespeak for Mr. Huyett even greater success in his new field and we know we indicate the sentiments of the entire community in sincerely regretting his departure. He will begin operations on an extensive tract in Franklin county where he will move his family as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

COBURN.

Christmas Entertainments to be Held by the Sunday Schools.

Mr. and Mrs. William Stitzer, of Rebersburg, were visiting at the home of their daughter, Mrs. J. E. Cooney, at this place on Sunday last.

Mrs. William Walker, of Rebersburg spent a few days last week visiting friends at this place.

J. E. Cooney is housed up at present with an attack of the quinzy.

Frank Hackenberg has gone to Sugar Valley with Harter & Co. and will do their cooking in their lumber camp. Frank is an experienced cook and knows how to prepare a meal so it is palatable.

Jacob H. Fryer on Monday while attempting to couple cars for one of the brakemen got one of his hands between the bumpers and squeezed pretty badly.

Next week our schools will be closed and the teachers will be given a weeks' vacation to attend county institute at Bellefonte.

Mr. Luther Guisewite received a new boiler for his creamery on Saturday and has torn out the old ones and will replace them with the new one.

Jacob Kerstetter killed the largest hogs in this section on last Friday; the combined weight of the three being 1427½ pounds.

Mr. Ed. Zimmerman, of Millheim, has rented the store room opposite the depot and has started a confectionary store in it.

Mr. A. B. Meyer has been engaged by Luther Guisewite to do the clerical work in his creamery.

John Stonebraker spent Sunday with his family; he says Milroy is booming.

J. W. Kerstetter is the happiest man within the radius of seven counties, all because the stranger who came to his house is a bouncing boy; he now fills the office of county chairman with more dignity than before.

The Lutheran and Reformed Sunday schools of this place are making elaborate preparations for their Christmas entertainments, which will be held on the evenings of the 21st and 22nd respectively. The former Sunday school will have a Cantata entitled "Santa Claus Vision;" the latter will have a song service the title of which we have not yet been able to learn.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away!

NO-TO-BAC

makes the nerves strong, and brings back the feelings of youth to the prematurely old man. It restores lost vigor. You may gain ten pounds in ten days.

90

GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

Go buy and try a box to-day. It costs only $1. Your own druggist will guarantee a cure or money refunded. Booklet, written guarantee of cure and sample free. Address nearest office.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.,
CHICAGO. MONTREAL, CAN. NEW YORK.

CASCARETS candy cathartic cure constipation. Purely vegetable, smooth and easy, sold by druggists everywhere, guaranteed to cure. Only 10c.

YOUR LAST CHANCE!

Positively Limited to December 24th.

Never again will there be another Special Offer made on this great Standard Dictionary and Encyclopædia of the World's Knowledge. We fully intended to advance the price on October 31st, but thousands of people in all walks of life have requested an extension of time until Christmas. After careful consideration, we have decided to continue **our Special Offer** until the above date. This is done simply and only as a means of advertising this wonderful **storehouse of information.** We do not expect to make money by this offer, as the very low price on extremely liberal terms little more than pays for paper, printing and binding; but the tremendous amount of talk created will help to advertise this most modern and up-to-date **home reference library.** No advertisement can do the work justice; it is its own most eloquent advocate. Recently adopted by the schools of St. Louis, Mo., and many other cities, in preference to all other dictionaries and encyclopædias. It is equal to a college education.

FOR A CHRISTMAS GIFT NOTHING COULD BE BETTER.

Your pastor, teacher, friend, parents, or your children will appreciate this great work beyond expression. It will last a life time and always give satisfaction. No business or professional man, teacher, student, mechanic, housewife or any other person who wishes to keep abreast of the times, or who is interested in the laudable enterprise of self-education, can afford to allow this rare opportunity to pass without careful investigation. Understand, this great work embodies all the features of a complete Dictionary and a thorough Encyclopædia. The new and entirely up-to-the-times

Encyclopædic Dictionary

is now offered all readers of this paper at the rate of **7c. per day,** in monthly payments of **$2.00** each, until the sum of **$16.00** is paid. This is but little more than one-third the regular price.

This greatest of all Dictionaries and Encyclopædias was edited by such world-renowned scholars as **Dr. Rob't. Hunter, A.M., F.G.S., Profs. Huxley, Morris, Herrtage, Estoclet, Williams, etc.,** assisted by scores of other specialists in various branches of knowledge.

The above is an exact reproduction of THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY. Four massive volumes in a handsome case of polished wood. Weight about 40 lbs.

Don't forget this special offer holds good only until Christmas Eve, at which time the price will be advanced to $42 to $70 per set, and absolutely no deviation from these prices will be made. It is not for sale in book stores, and can only be obtained from us or our authorized representatives

Over $750,000 Required to Produce This Magnificent Self-Educator.

It is a Complete Dictionary of the English language. Every word is exhaustively treated as to its origin, history, development, etymology, pronunciation and various meanings.

It is a Thorough Encyclopædia of anatomy, botany, chemistry, zoology, geology, art, music, agriculture, physics, philosophy, mechanics, history, mythology, biblical knowledge, etc.

It is a Superb Library Book, substantially bound, printed from new plates, in large, clear type, on heavy white paper, and illustrated with thousands of new pictures made especially for this work.

It is better than all other dictionaries, because the latest edition of Worcester contains but 116,000 words and 2,126 pages; the latest Webster contains but 140,000 words and 2,041 pages; the Standard contains but a little over 200,000 words and 2,318 pages, and even The Century contains but 225,000 words, and sells for $60 to $100. Encyclopædias of various kinds sell for $5o to $200. This great **ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY,** containing 5,357 pages, over 3,000 illustrations, bound in four handsome volumes, has over 250,000 words, 50,000 encyclopædic subjects, and is the accepted authority of the English language.

Nine Opinions—Thousands More Equally Good.

The Encyclopædic Dictionaries ordered for use in the public schools are giving excellent satisfaction. After an exhaustive examination of all the leading dictionaries, yours was selected in preference to any other. As an unabridged dictionary, your work leaves nothing to be desired; and the profusion of encyclopædic matter, terse, yet comprehensive, covering thousands of important topics, saves many a long search through the more cumbersome encyclopædias.—**Elmer E. Lacey,** *Chairman Course of Study Com.*, **St. Louis Board of Education.**

I have Webster, Worcester, and the Century, and for Encyclopædias I have the Britannica and Appletons. The Encyclopædic Dictionary is a magnificent substitute for all of them.—**J. H. Atwood, Esq.,** Attorney-at-Law, Leavenworth, Kan.

Serves the purpose of a complete reference library.—**Christian Herald,** New York.

It is the greatest time-saver among all my books of reference. There is no other work of many times its size and cost that can for a moment compare with it.—**Rev. S. W. Miller, D. D.,** Saltsburg, Pa.

In all respects a work that every student and home should possess.—**Gov. Geo. T. Werts,** of N. J.

The Encyclopædic Dictionary opens the dictionary war which may involve the Century, the Standard and the International.—**New York World.**

It forms a perfect treasury of knowledge and serves the purposes of an encyclopædia as well as a dictionary. Send five more sets.—**Rev. George Patterson, D. D.,** New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

A marvel of condensation—a boon to every student.—**Rev Oliver Crane, D.D., LL.D.,** Boston.

Extensive in information, unimpeachable in accuracy.—**Public Ledger,** Philadelphia.

Books guaranteed as represented or money refunded if returned within ten days.

HOW TO GET THIS GREAT WORK.—Send $2 by post-office order, express order, or check, and the entire four handsome volumes will be forwarded. Every month thereafter send $2, in the same manner, until the sum of $16 is paid. **Understand** the whole set of 4 volumes is sent when the first $2 is paid, thus you have the use of them while paying the balance, at the rate of **7 cents per day.** All freight or express charges must be paid by purchaser. Any one wishing to pay cash for the complete set, may deduct 10 per cent., and send $14.40. This allowance is practically the cost of keeping the account if purchased on easy terms. We refer to any commercial agency, or any bank in Philadelphia. Address, (*Mention this paper*)

AGENTS WANTED.

Pamphlet of 80 specimen pages free on receipt of 6 cts to pay postage.

Syndicate Publishing Co., 236 So. Eighth St., PHILADELPHIA, PA

LINDEN HALL.

Items of Interest Gathered by Our Correspondent.

The United Evangelical Sunday school of this place will observe Christmas by holding a grand entertainment; a treat will be given every scholar on roll.

Mrs. Chestie Tressler who has been on the sick list for the past few weeks is again able to be out.

Miss Lillian Ross left last week for Kansas where she expects to spend the winter months with friends.

Miss Gertrude Weiland who has been ailing for some time is slowly improving.

Rev. C. H. Goodling has changed his appointment in the Evangelical church from Sunday evening to afternoon.

Miss Lizzie Gettig is spending a few days with friends at Tusseyville.

The lovers of music of this town and vicinity have organized a singing class with Prof. E. W. Crawford as instructor.

Miss Miller, of Rock Springs, was visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Weiland of this place.

Mr. Arthur Kimport, Prothonoter's clerk, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday at his home here.

Some slight changes in the moving line have been made in this vicinity; Mr. Bud Hartzock has moved to Lemont, and Mr. Joe Kuhn has moved his family and household goods to Boalsburg; Thomas Coble is occupying the house vacated by Kuhn.

Mr. Robert Corls entertained some of their many friends over Sunday.

Quite a number of our people have their butchering to do yet.

Miss Blanche Swab left for Tyrone Monday of last week, where she has secured employment.

Mrs. Wm. Rockey of this place was in Bellefonte on Tuesday last purchasing her winter goods.

Mrs. W. E. Gettig, of Altoona, was visiting her many friends in and around town several days last week.

Mr. Rupert Tressler of Bellefonte, was noticed in our town on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Wm. Bible will leave for Altoona on Friday where she expects to visit among friends for a week or ten days.

Mr. Wm. Stams were pleasant callers at the home of Mr. Charles Stam of this place.

Mr. Hale Ross, merchant, shipped a car load of apples one day last week.

Mrs. Harry Frantz, accompanied by her brother, Charles McClellan, of Tusseyville, spent a week in Altoona quite recently.

Mrs. John Swab and her two children, of Erie, Pa., who have been visiting at the home of Mr. Geo. Swab for the past few months have left for their home. While staying here they made many friends.

The wife of Mr. D. Robinson, a prominent lumberman of Hartwick, N. Y., was sick with rheumatism for five months. In speaking of it Mr. Robinson says: "Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the only thing that gave her any rest from pain. For the relief of pain it cannot be beat." Many very bad cases of rheumatism have been cured by it. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

CLEVAN DINGES,
General Insurance and Real Estate.
18 East Third St.
WILLIAMSPORT, PENNA.

Fire, Life, Accident and All Kinds of Insurance at Lowest Rates possible in first class Cash Companies.

Real estate bought, sold and exchanged. Your patronage invited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Write for terms or call at office.

B. C. ACHENBACH,
BELLEFONTE.
Baker, - Confectioner, Caterer.

A full line of 60 kinds of Candy never before sold for less than 40c a pound will now go at the popular price of **25 CENTS A POUND.**

Taffy and Huyler's Candise supplied to Sunday Schools at wholesale prices.

MEN WANTED.

To sell Nursery Stock and a first-class line of **NEW SEED POTATOES.** No experience required. **STEADY WORK** and **GOOD PAY** weekly. Outfits free. Write

Chas. D. Leonard,
10oc3m Geneva, N. Y.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
For sale by R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

Thurston's PILLS

Are perfect health jewels, never known to distress but infallible to relieve. When everything else has failed to bring you relief for headache, biliousness, stomach and liver complaints ASK YOUR DRUGGIST for THURSTON'S PILLS. By mail 25 cents per package.

PERSONS TO TRAVEL

WANTED.—Several faithful gentlemen and ladies to travel for established house.

SALARY $780.00 AND EXPENSES.

Position permanent if suited; also increase. State reference and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.

THE NATIONAL,
316-317-318 Omaha Bldg., Chicago.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
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As the Holiday Season is so near at hand we wish to remind our friends and the public, generally, that we are well prepared to supply all demands in our line.

Almost all kinds of goods are now so low in price that a good American Christmas Dinner is within the reach of all.

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Is the time to think of what you need for Fall and Winter in the way of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Underwear, etc. We have prepared for you. Our many departments were never so complete as they are now. There has been a drop in the prices in all lines. Take advantage of it, and get the best for the lowest prices. Come soon and reap the benefit.

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The Philadelphia Press
For 1896.

Pennsylvania's greatest Republican family newspaper, The Philadelphia Press, will enter upon the new year under the most favorable conditions of its history.

A powerful agent in the national community, it is now more than ever a leader in news and able comment.

Its various departments have during the past year been greatly strengthened.

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 19, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.30 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p m., New York 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.15 p. m., Washington at 7.30 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.55 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.18 p m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a m., New York at 7.33 a m Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m., week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.27 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo, Erie, Elmira and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.53 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11 40 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2 00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4,40 p m. week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays Washington 3 15 p m, Baltimore 4 45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11 50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.			STATIONS.	Eastward.		
P M	P. M.	A. M.		A M	P. M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 18		8 28	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 23		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.15, 5 45 and 7.40 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m 10 19 a m, 5 07 p m, 6 00 p m, and 8 00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a m. and 8 00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

THE NEWS.

Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, is ill with bilious fever.——Moses Rosengarten, Max Frank, Jacob Fineburg and Henry Greenberg were convicted of counterfeiting in the United States Court, Philadelphia. The men comprised one of the most extensive working gangs of counterfeiters in the country. When the verdict was announced several hundred friends of the prisoners made a rush for the informers and caused a riot. ——Prince Graham, Jason Blake and William Fraser were hanged at Hampton, S. C., for the murder of E. R. Mears.——The National Live Stock Exchange met in Chicago.——A test of armor plate made by order of the Czar at the proving grounds near St. Petersburg proved that the American make is the best in the world.——Toy Hatfield killed Dan Craig near Williamson, W. Va.——W. S. Honey, a prominent merchant of Fredericksburg, Va., disappeared.——William Byrd was killed by Charles Kelton, at a church social in Denver, Col.——John Huff, an inmate of the United States Naval Home at Philadelphia, committed suicide at Niagara Falls.——Theodore Durant, convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont, was denied a new trial.

A bad wreck occurred on the Norfolk and Western Railway between two freight trains near Ennis, W. Va. Engineer Forelines, Walter Straley, conductor, and a colored brakeman, were killed. The train broke into two parts. Fireman Gamder was seriously injured.——The Chaffee block, the largest business structure in Allegan, Mich., burned down. Loss estimated at $100,000, partly insured. The first floor was occupied by stores, and the second and third by a number of families. Several persons had narrow escapes, but no one was seriously hurt.——The Greenville Hotel, located six miles east of Hortonville, Wis., was burned to the ground. William Reuter, an employe of the hotel, was suffocated, and was taken from the burning building dead. Several members of a medicine troupe escaped death by jumping from the second-floor windows clad only in their night robes. ——W. S. Honey, a grocery merchant of Fredericksburg, Va., is missing.——Edwin Mickley, a retired ironmaster and well-known politician of Allentown, Pa., made an assignment.——Burglars broke into the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad station at Wyoming, Pa., and looted a trunk belonging to J. W. Honey, agent for a Syracuse jewelry house, and containing goods to the value of $10,000.——A great meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, was held to protest against the action of the Union Traction Company in abolishing the free transfer system.——The wife of Lieut. Chester White, of the revenue cutter Bear, has filed divorce proceedings in a San Francisco court.——John M. Kinsade, a real estate dealer of Denver, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head on a train returning from Cripple Creek, where he had been investigating some mining property. ——Rev. Louis W. Burton, of Louisville, Ky., has been elected bishop of the Lexington Protestant Episcopal diocese.——Chas. Burton Phillips, of Chicago, left a will providing for the establishment of a polytechnic institute which shall include the doctrine of the Oneida community.

Grace M. Hubbard, aged twenty-five years, committed suicide in a hotel at Syracuse, N. Y.——The American Machine Company has been incorporated at Columbus, O., to secure from the manufacturers of all sewing machines the exclusive right to sell all their machines to the retailers.——The organization of the Virginia State Oyster Tongers' League was perfected at a meeting held in Norfolk. ——A railroad train struck a wagon near Toledo, O., killing Joseph Reimean, his ten-year-old daughter and Ernest Neiver.——In a quarrel over a girl at a dance at Point Pleasant, W. Va., Hiram Ward stabbed and seriously wounded John M. Christy.——The grand jury of Accomac county, Va., has indicted a large number of oystermen for violating the oyster law.——The West Virginia Court of Appeals decided that the state trustees cannot lease the Berkeley Springs property without authority from the legislature.

James Lewis attempted to defend his sister in Chicago from the abuse of her husband, Andrew Gazzalo, and, as a result, was shot and killed.——A part of the crew of the sponging schooner Shamrock, which arrived at Tampa, Fla., reported that while at Saint Martins Reef, seventy miles north of Tampa, a heavy northwester capsized the schooner. Six negroes, who were below the hatches, were drowned.——The Gas Trust injunction was taken up in Judge Showalter's United States Court in Chicago. The issue is one for an injunction to prevent the proposed consolidation of the Chicago gas companies into one trust.——The American Purity Alliance will hold its next year's congress in Boston.——Eleven children were poisoned in Detroit by eating poisoned bologna sausage. ——President Mack, of the recently organized sewing machine combine, explained the purposes of the organization.——The Shelbyville Cabinet Company, of Shelbyville, Ind., made an assignment. Liabilities, $80,000; assets, about $50,000.——Two persons were frozen to death in St. Louis, and a woman and a child nearly perished.——There was a big blaze in the wholesale district in Indianapolis. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

Fears are entertained for the British steamship Gorzdei, which is believed to have foundered in the Pacific.——John Sharp, of New Martensville, W. Va., was found froze to death.——Harry Martin, alias St. Clair, alias Lincoln, and alias many other names, who is regarded by the police as one of the boldest highway robbers and burglars in the country, has been arrested. He is wanted in Cleveland, O., for a diamond robbery for which he was arrested several months ago. ——Anton Hodenply, of the New York diamond firm of Hodenply & Son, fell from a truck wagon at the railroad station at Peoria, Ill., and received injuries from which he died soon after. He had $70,000 worth of diamonds in his possession.——An explosion of nitro-glycerine near Butler, Pa., killed Lowry Black and George Bester, two employes.——Freight train 68, southbound, on the Norfolk and Western, was wrecked at Patrick Creek, W. Va. Fireman Ganze was fatally hurt and others were seriously injured. The engine and fifteen box cars are a total wreck. Loss heavy.——Jacobs & Sons, one of the largest retail dry goods and shoe firms in Charleston, S. C., running five stores, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to P. H. Gadsden. Liabilities and assets unknown.

54th CONGRESS.

Opening Scenes in the Senate and House.

REED ELECTED SPEAKER.

Admission to the Capitol Galleries Was by Card Only—The Senate Made No Attempt at Organizing—Banks of Flowers in Both Chambers.

The 54th Congress met and organized, with the usual routine proceedings. The opening day of a Congress is always a sort of holiday for many people, particularly ladies, in Washington.

As early as 9 o'clock the rush began and scores of men and women were making their way into the Capitol, intent upon securing good seats. For the first time, at least in many years, access to the House galleries could only be had through tickets issued by members. The crowd that had no tickets could get no further than the main floor, and complaints both loud and deep were uttered.

Those who were fortunate enough to have friends or acquaintances among members were enabled to obtain the necessary bits of pastboard and thus pass the guards, who were stationed at every stairway and at the elevators. Notwithstanding this new regulation, many more reached the upper corridors than were able to get into the galleries.

At 11.45 the floor was cleared and those who had not the privilege of the floor reluctantly retired and sought at the thronged doors of the galleries an opportunity to get a glimpse of the proceedings below.

In the press gallery every seat was taken by correspondents of the great dailies of the country. As the hands of the clock opposite the Speaker's desk pointed to the hour of 12, Col. "Ike" Hill, the deputy sergeant-at-arms, lifted into its place on the green malachite pedestal alongside of the rostrum the ebony eagle-surmounted mace, the emblem of the House's authority; the flag above the House was run up and Hon. James Kerr, the clerk of the last House, called the Fifty-fourth House of Representatives to order.

A hush immediately fell upon the assembly, and the Rev. Mr. Bagby, the chaplain of the House, offered the invocation.

Under the direction of Mr. Kerr the roll of the members elected to the Fifty-fourth House was called.

Mr. Reed, for whom every one was inquiring, had not made his appearance, but Ex-Speaker Crisp, who had taken a seat in about the center of the Democratic side, was pointed out as he sat chatting to those around him. At the conclusion of the roll-call Mr. Kerr announced that 341 of the 356 members of the House were present.

Mr. Kerr then, in accordance with the custom, stated that the first thing in order was the selection of a presiding officer, and called for nominations for Speaker.

The result of the vote was: Reid, 234; Crisp, 95; Bell, 6; Culberson, 1. Total 336.

Mr. Kerr's announcement of Mr. Reed's election was greeted with a thunder of applause.

Messrs. Crisp, Grosvenor and Bell were appointed a committee to conduct the Speaker to the chair, and soon appeared at the main entrance, Mr. Reed leaning on the arm of Ex-Speaker Crisp, and Messrs. Grosvenor and Bell arm in arm.

Representative Linton, of Michigan, has the distinction of having introduced the first bill in the House of the Fifty-fourth Congress. It is in the interest of railway postal clerks.

The Senate.

Exactly at 12 o'clock the Vice-President ascended to the presiding officer's chair, and rapping once called the Senate to order.

With impressive tones the blind chaplain of the Senate invoked Divine blessing on the chamber, referring eloquently to the affliction in the family of ex-Senator Wilson, of Iowa, and to the absence of Isaac Bassett, the veteran door-keeper of the Senate, but who is now dangerously ill.

The first business transacted was the swearing in of new Senators and those re-elected. They proceeded to the clerk's desk in groups of three and fours, accompanied by their state colleagues, and with uplifted right hands took the oath as it was read by the Vice-President.

AN INGENIOUS SWINDLE.

A Penniless Telegraph Operator Collects Money on Bogus Messages.

R. W. Tracy, who says his home is in Elmira, N. Y., has been arrested in Cleveland, O., while practicing an ingenious swindle He employed a messenger boy and sent him with bogus telegrams inclosed in Western Union envelopes to the homes of fifty well-known persons. The boy was told to collect $1 charges on each message. He had succeeded in collecting the charges from four or five persons when one women objected to paying the charges and called a policeman.

The messenger boy and Tracey, who was waiting outside the house, were arrested. The fifty bogus messages, all addressed, in the boy's possession. Tracey says he is a telegraph operator, and that he adopted the scheme to get money, of which he was in need. He was held in $500 bail.

MR. SPOFFORD'S ACCOUNTS.

The Treasury Report Sent to the President.

The report of the Treasury auditor on the shortages in the accounts of Mr. Spofford, the librarian of Congress, has been completed and delivered to the President.

It is understood that Mr. Spofford has deposited from time to time the amounts found to be due, with the exception of a comparatively small amount, about which there is some difference of opinion.

When questioned as to whether the report disclosed any wrong-doings on the part of Mr. Spofford beyond carelessness and an extremely loose system of keeping accounts, the Treasury officials declined to answer, saying that the matter was entirely in the hands of the President.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

First Day.—In the House Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, was elected Speaker by a vote of 234, as against 95 for Chas. F. Crisp, of Georgia. Mr. Reed, in taking the chair, made a brief speech, in which, among other things, he said that those who had acted with wisdom in the past might be fairly expected to act with wisdom in the future. Messrs. McDowell, of Pennsylvania; Russell, of Missouri; Glenn, of New York; McElroy, of Ohio, and Couden, of Michigan, were chosen as Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, Postmaster and Chaplain, respectively. The rules of the Fifty-first Congress (popularly known as the Reed Rules) were adopted for the government of the House in the present Congress, after an assurance from Mr. Cannon, who had offered the resolution, that they would hereafter be referred to the Committee on rules, and that the House would have an opportunity to discuss the report of the committee. After a drawing for seats the House adjourned.

Second Day.—In the House the new blind Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Couden, of Michigan, coupled with a petition for peace within our borders one that we should be quick to resent any insult to the nation. After the reading of the President's Message the House adjourned.

Third Day.—The House of Representatives was not in session to-day.

Fourth Day.—The House of Representatives was not in session to-day.

Fifth Day.—The House was in session for only half an hour. Mr. Baker, of New Hampshire, attempted to put through a resolution calling upon the Secretary of Agriculture to explain his failure to expend an appropriation for the purchase of seeds for distribution among congressional constituents.

SENATE.

First Day.—In the Senate the new members were sworn in. It being learned that the President's message would not be sent in until to-morrow, the Senate adjourned until that time.

Second Day.—The President's Message was read in the United States Senate, and then laid on the table. Subsequently that part of it relating to the payment of the indemnity to British subjects, in connection with the Bering Sea controversy, was referred specifically to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Morgan announced his intention of addressing the Senate on that subject. The duties of the United States Government in relation to affairs transpiring in other countries were the theme of various bills, resolutions and memorials presented. Resolutions in favor of the recognition of Cuban belligerency were offered by Messrs. Call and Allen. The affirmation of the principles of the Monroe doctrine was demanded in joint resolutions introduced by Messrs. Lodge and Cullom. Memorials were received from the States of Illinois, New Hampshire and Massachusetts concerning "the deplorable condition of affairs in Turkey." After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

Third Day.—Mr. Mitchell presented a letter from H. A. Dupont, claiming the right to be admitted as a Senator from the State of Delaware. The letter and papers were referred to the committee on privileges, and on motion of Mr. Gray Mr. Dupont was accorded the privilege of the floor of the Senate pending a determination of his case. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution denouncing the recent atrocities in Turkey and assuring the executive branch of the cordial endorsement of Congress of a vigorous course for the protection of American citizens in Turkey and the suppression of the barbarities against Christains. Another resolution by Mr. Hoar requesting information from the President as to the correspondence with Turkey was passed. The first formal speech of the session was made by Mr. Allen (populist of Nebraska) on Cuba and the Monroe doctrine. It was made from manuscript. Mr. Allen urged the recognition of the Cuban insurgents, the annexation of Cuba and a strong foreign policy.

Fourth Day.—The session of the Senate was brief again. Its only feature, beyond the introduction of a bill by Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, for the free coinage of silver when England, France and Germany should enact similar legislation, and a resolution by his colleague—Senator Gillinger—declaring it to be the sense of the Senator that it was unwise and inexpedient to retire the greenbacks, was a short speech by Senator Call, of Florida, in favor of the recognition of the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents.

Fifth Day.—The United States Senate was not in Session today.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

John Sharpe was frozen to death near New Martinsville, W. Va.

The British tramp steamer Garsedd, from Singapore for Port Townsend, Washington, is 24 days overdue, and is believed to have been lost.

The boiler in the engine house of the New Athens, Illinois, Coal Company exploded, injuring six men. Jacob Emg and Henry Sands were mortally wounded.

By the fall of ceiling in a public school in Paterson, N. J., Bella Craig, aged 10 years, had her scalp almost torn from her head. Several other children were severely injured.

Robert Watkins, 27 years old, was found frozen to death in his wagon near Hay Meadow, Wilkes county, N. C. He had been over the mountains with a load of produce.

At Milton, West Virginia, several boys tried to grind some blast powder in a coffee mill. Charles Meadows and Kitchen Wilson were probably fatally injured by the explosion which ensued.

Anton Hodenpyl, a well-known New York diamond merchant, fell from a wagon at Peoria, Ill., and was killed. He had $70,000 worth of diamonds in his possession at the time of the accident.

J. W. Fortinis, engineer; W. A. Stanley, conductor, and G. H. Heilig, brakeman, were killed in a wreck of coal trains on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, at Lick Branch, West Virginia.

A thousand pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded in the magazine of the Humes Torpedo Company, near Butler, Pa., and two men were blown to atoms. The magazine building was utterly demolished.

The family of Albert Coubillon, of West Sandwich, Ontario, were poisoned by eating bologna sausage which is supposed to have been made from diseased meat. One child died and three others are not expected to survive.

A passenger train on the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway was wrecked by the spreading of the rails, 15 miles north of Jacksonville. A sleeping car turned completely over and seven of the passengers were more or less seriously injured.

Reports of destitution from the northern coast of Newfoundland continue to be received at St. John's. Messages received state that the inhabitants of White Bay are in a condition of almost actual starvation. "Traders are afraid to visit certain localities seeking fish, fearing that their stocks will be taken by the starving people."

The Turkish authorities are having trouble with the Bedouins of Southern Arabia, and the whole country is now unsafe to travel.

13 LIVES LOST.

Mine Laborers Buried Under a Mass of Earth.

STRUCK WITH GREAT FORCE.

It Fell From the Mouth to the Bottom of a Pit at the Tilly Foster Mines, a Distance of 300 Feet, Crushing the Men Out of All Recognition.

An accident resulting in the loss of thirteen or fourteen lives occurred at the Tilly Foster mines, near Carmel, N. Y., a little after three o'clock in the afternoon. Foreman Patrick Murtha was descending into the pit to take the time of two gangs of laborers, numbering about thirty-five men, who were working at the bottom, when a vast weight of earth and rock slid with the force of an avalanche from the mouth of the pit to the bottom, a distance of 300 feet. The earth crashed over the men with tremendous force. Out of one gang of eleven only five came out alive, and three of the men employed in another gang were taken out dead.

The cave-in caused the greatest excitement, but as soon as possible gangs of men were set to work to remove the bodies of those known to be under the mass of earth.

The accident occurred at Tilly Foster, a small town located near Carmel. The first intimation to those below was the low rumbling sound which preceded the fall of the mass. But the shock came so suddenly that few were able to reach places of safety. Half a dozen of the workers were directly under the ledge from which the mass of earth fell, and they were buried under tons of debris. The fall was tremendous, for great pieces of rock and earth were carried along in the avalanche.

One of the first to be brought to the surface was foreman Murtha. He was found near the top, pinned down by a huge piece of rock. The rescuing party dug him out and bore him, still alive, to the fresh air. Murtha was badly mangled, and his clothes were almost torn from his back. He was taken to his home, but a short distance away, but died almost immediately after reaching there. Murtha was married, and his wife, along with the wives of the other unfortunates, stood at the top of the slope while the rescuers were at work.

All of the bodies were horribly mangled, the sharp pieces of the iron and rock tearing through their clothing and peeling the flesh from their faces and bodies. One by one the bodies were brought out and carried to the carpenter shop, where the awe-stricken crowd of people looked upon the remains and uttered exclamations of woe when the identity of the victim was made known.

William Ospell and four companions succeeded in getting away by running. Five Italians also got out alive. One of the Italians, who came down on the cable car for the purpose of rendering assisance, was killed by a second fall of rock.

Despite the dangers Patrick H. Kelley and J. McGinn descended the mine in the rear. They succeeded in organizing the frightened men who had not been killed outright, secured tools and commenced to remove the bodies.

The accident is supposed to have been caused principally by the heavy rains, which opened crevices in many places.

The mine is owned by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, of New York and Scranton, Pa. Clinton Stephens is the contractor in charge, and the men killed and injured were in his employ.

CHANDLER'S COINAGE PLAN.

He Proposes To Change the Ratio to Fifteen and a-Half to One.

Senator Chandler introduced a bill providing for the unlimited coinage of gold and silver, in connection with other nations, and establishing the ratio of one to fifteen and a-half.

After providing for coining the bullion and the issuing of silver and gold certificates, the third section of the bill provides that the law shall take effect and become operative when similar laws shall have been adopted by the Governments of England, France and Germany, "which laws shall, in substance, provide for the purchase of gold and silver bullion without limit, and shall make legal tender of the gold and the principal coins and any certificate representing them, the ratio between the gold and silver to be the same provided for in this act; and when such laws have been passed by the governments aforesaid, the President shall make proclamation accordingly, and this law shall then take effect and be in force."

WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS.

They Will Be Distributed This Month.--Diplomas Almost Ready.

Mr. Scoville, of the Scoville Manufacturing Company, of Waterbury, Conn., the contractors for the Columbian World's Fair medal, was at the Treasury Department and announced that all of the 24,000 medals would be completed and ready for delivery by the middle of the present month.

The medals, which are artistically and otherwise very satisfactory to the government, are put up in handsome alluminum cases, so that both sides may be readily seen, and these are again inclosed in wooden boxes. Thick pasteboard shipping box wrappers are furnished with each medal.

The diplomas are nearing completion at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and it is expected that both the diplomas and the medals will be ready for delivery some time next February. The entire cost of the medals, cases, &c., will be about $50,000.

FORT WORTH TRAIN HELD UP.

Robbers Were Unsuccessful, as They Could Not Get the Safe Open.

Five miles north of Childress, Texas, train No. 2, northbound, on the Fort Worth and Denver was held up by two men. Supt. Goode states that the robbers got nothing, as the messenger could not open the safe. It is also stated that officers are now close to the robbers. No one on the train was hurt.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Joe Passarillo and Anthony Marver who were captured at Hazleton after an exciting chase, were given a hearing by Alderman Martin, who committed them to jail without bail on several grave charges. In addition to the assault and highway robbery of Lawrence McKelvey and John Hodor, for which offense they were primarily arrested, it now appears that Passarillo was concerned in the brutal attack upon Patrick Shields several days ago. At the hearing a broker's ticket for a watch, which proved to be the property of Shields, was found in Passorillo's pocket.

Frank Sauers, a young man who claims Lebanon as his home, hired a horse and buggy from Liveryman Peach, of Ebensburg and took the rig to Huntingdon, where he was arrested on a charge of horse stealing. He was brought back to Ebensburg and in twenty hours afterward had been tried, found guilty and sentenced to twenty-nine months in the penitentiary. Sauers claims he was intoxicated at the time.

George Major, the young man who stabbed Conductor Daniel Ogden and Special Officer Peter Stringer with a knife in Media, got off by paying the costs, amounting to $140.

Charles Ball, a brakeman on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, had both his legs cut off above the knee and died an hour after. A brake chain snapped in twain, throwing him beneath the car. He leaves a wife and one child.

The golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Gottschall, of Spring City, was celebrated in an enjoyable manner by the old couple. Guests were present from Philadelphia, Schwenksville, Pottsville, Parker's Ford, Royer's Ford and other places.

Thomas A. Parke, a prominent business man and chairman of Allegheny Common Council, died suddenly at his home from the formation of a blood clot on the heart. He had been ill with bronchitis. He was born 46 years ago at Wellsburg, W. Va., and is survived by a wife and son.

Frank Mattison, aged 24 years, met with a peculiar accident that caused his death near Meshoppen. He was riding with two companions on top of a load of stone when he fell from the wagon and the heavy load passed over him. His skull was crushed and his neck broken.

The movement among Pittsburg bankers to send $1,000,000 in gold to the United States Treasury has fallen through. About a quarter of a million in gold has been sent from Pittsburg to relieve the Treasury, but the concerted movement has been dropped.

Charles Volkert, of Franklin Street, South Easton, was killed by an engine at the Lehigh Valley Railroad shops in South Easton.

By a fall of roof slate, Ludwig Harlusky, of Scranton, aged 25 years, was killed instantly in the Meadow Brook mine. He was unmarried.

The Pennsylvania Belt and Nut Works, the East Lebanon Iron Mills, the Weimer Machine Works and West End Rolling Mills have all resumed operations after a brief shut down.

At the opening of the December court term at Pittsburg, Presiding Judge Slagle spoke to the Grand Jury of the growing evil of small suits improperly sent into the court. He advised that in all such cases those bringing the suits be mulcted of the costs.

Henry McCall's 5-year-old child was burned to death at its home in West Nottingham. McCall had butchered the previous day and failed to put all the fire out. As the child was playing around the pile of ashes her clothes caught fire and death followed in a few hours.

There was considerable excitement in the County Prison at Allentown by the antics of Dominick McElroy, who is serving a year's sentence for stealing coal. McElroy is mentally deranged, and became violent. He broke the lamp in his cell, smashed furniture and created havoc in general. His yells made the other prisoners boisterous, and it was some time before quiet was restored.

A "snapper" engine which had assisted a mail train up the mountain, when returning to Altoona struck two unknown men who were walking on the track at the east end of Gallitzin Tunnel, killing one instantly and probably fatally injuring the other.

J. K. Elroy, aged 47 years, an oil driller, whose home was at Bradford, died at the West Penn Hospital from surgical shock, the result of having both legs amputated. He was injured by a train at McDonald.

While attempting to crawl under a freight train at Kittanning Point two laborers had their feet crushed. They were picked up by a passing engine.

Michael Kubiak, a laborer at furnace No. 1 of the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company's furnace, at Scranton, pulled out the slide of one of the furnace gas conductors, allowing gas and flames to burst forth. Death resulted within a few moments as a result of inhaling the gas. The unfortunate man was 28 years of age and leaves a wife and one child.

The rear half of the main building of the Ajax Iron Works, Corry, was destroyed by fire. The carpenter shop and erecting rooms were totally destroyed, and the main shops, which cover three floors, partially so. The loss is about $10,000, covered by insurance. A large force of men will be thrown out of employment.

Mr. and Mrs. James McInford, John Pickup and Miss Laura Stevenson, of Wood's Run, were drowned in the Monongahela River. They had been in Brownsville and it was late when they started down the river in a skiff. When about two miles below Brownsville they met the steamer James G. Blaine coming up the river. They got too close to the steamer and the waves upset the skiff, throwing them out into the water. They soon became helpless and sank to the bottom.

CHOKED TO DEATH.

Cornelius Lipscomb, of Washington Succumbs to a Strange Accident.

Cornelius Lipscomb, of Washington, D. C., met with a horrible death while on a visit to a son near Old Church, in Hanover county, Va. A portion of the bone of a fowl lodged in Mr. Lipscomb's throat while eating dinner. Every effort was made to remove the bone, but without success. At one time Mr. Lipscomb seemed upon the point of recovering, when he suddenly lost consciousness and died in a very short time.

CABLE SPARKS.

The Pope is said to have sent 50,000 francs to the Armenian relief fund.

At the opening of the Reichstag Baron von Buol-Berenberg was re-elected president of that body.

Great Britain is said to have sent a negative reply to President Cleveland's letter urging arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute.

General Maceo, the Cuban insurgent leader, has invaded Santa Clara and is attempting to form a junction with Maximo Gomez.

It is said that there is a great dissatisfaction in Nicaragua with the President's announced intention of allowing the United States to superintend the survey or construction of the Nicargua canal.

The Porte has issued a statement in regard to the recent troubles in Trebizond, in which it is said that the riots were started by the Armenians, who planned a great slaughter throughout the country.

A company of American capitalists, it is said, have made an offer to purchase the Windsor Hotel, Montreal. The offer made is 50 per cent. of the capital stock and bonds, amounting in all to $750,000.

It is said that in the next issue of the Jesuit organ, the Civilta Cattolica, the Vatican will publish an official note, blaming retrospectively, the Chicago religious congress and condemning the idea of a similar congress at the Paris exposition in 1900.

Said Pasha, president of the Turkish council of ministers, is reported to have taken refuge in the British embassy at Constantinople, being in fear of his life. The Russian Black sea fleet is said to be in readiness to sail upon a day's notice. There are indications at Constantinople that the ambassadors of the powers have tired of the Sultan's dilatory policy.

Russia is said to be in accord with the other European powers in their determination to have order restored throughout the Turkish empire, and the powers are said to have joined an ultimation to Turkey to issue firmans for extra guardships within 72 hours or the passage of the Dardanelles would be forced.

METHOD IN THEIR MADNESS.

The Armenian Massacres as Viewed by an American in Turkey.

The following letter from Constantinople has been received in Boston. Its author has spent the major portion of his life in Turkey:

"Telegrams and letters inform the world," he says, "of the continued massacres, the sack and loss at Harpoot. Note that:

"1. Women and children are not outraged and killed as in the ordinary Mohammedan massacres.

"2. The chief object of the Moslem mobs and the Kurds is to kill the principal men among the Armenians and plunder their shops and houses.

"3. The greatest slaughter is among the poor villagers, who try to defend their little all.

"4. The Turks and Kurds seem to have come to the deliberate conclusion that the surest method of extermination is to kill the men and to leave the survivors utterly helpless. In this they are right. The suffering in the highlands of Armenia this winter must be perfectly awful.

"5. The government clearly means that when the scheme of reforms is put into execution the number of Armenians to be benefited thereby shall be sensibly diminished. This is the real reply of the Turks to Europe.

"6. There has been system in all the massacres. Beginning at Trebizond, the wave of murderous assault and pillage has swept on till now it has reached Sivas, and where it will stop we know not. The Kurds never had such a grand opportunity for killing and stealing. They bring even their women along to take care of the stolen sheep and cattle of the poor villagers while the male Kurds advance upon the cities.

"Such is the new baptism of blood to which in the nineteenth century the poor Christians of Turkey are subjected, while four hundred millions of Christians in America and Europe look on! We hear that ships of war have sailed from France, Italy, &c., but we know that the powers of Europe have not even now laid aside their jealousies for one short hour to stay the wave of Moslem cruelty and fanaticism and save the lives of these suffering, dying Christians. The Armenians are in utter despair."

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

A Number of New Railroad Enterprises in the South.

Special reports to the Manufacturers' Record show the projection of a number of railroad enterprises in the South; some for lines of considerable length, but the majority for short extensions or for connecting links between important systems. There is considerable activity in the projection of electric railways, and especially in and around Baltimore, where a number of important lines are to be constructed.

In cotton mill matters there have been reported during the week a proposed addition at a cost of $125,000 to a Virginia mill, which will make it one of the largest mills in the entire South; a $30,000 cotton mill company incorporated in Texas; a $10,000 rope and cotton factory enterprise in Alabama; the enlargement of two North Carolina mills and one in South Carolina, and a proposed $10,000 spindle mill in North Carolina; a $100,000 cottonseed oil mill is projected in Texas; a 30-ton ice plant is reported for Mississippi; a 10-ton ice plant in Louisiana; a rice mill and electric plant in the same State; a bicycle factory and flour mill in Kentucky; a $50,000 gold mining company in Georgia; a $25,000 lumber company in Virginia; two oil-boring companies, one of $400,000 and one of $500,000 capital, coal mining and a roller mill enlargement in West Virginia.

MILLIONS FOR THE NAVY.

Half of England's Budget Surplus of $20,000,000 to Go for that Purpose.

The London "Chronicle" expects that the budjet surplus will amount to $20,000,000. Half of this will be devoted to the navy; $5,000,000 to the relief of husbandry, and $5,000,000 to the endownment of voluntary schools.

Mr. William Cairns, who has just died in Scotland, had a unique claim for distinction. He had read through every line of the many volumes of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. He did it in preparing an index for that work and was well paid for his trouble.

THE MESSAGE.

Foreign Affairs and Finances the Only Subjects Discussed.

MONROE DOCTRINE UPHELD.

No Forcible Increase of Territory Here by Any Foreign Power.

Solution of the Finance Problem---Cancellation of Greenbacks Urged and the Issue of Long Term Low Rate Bonds ---Free Silver Coinage Opposed by the President---Concerning Cuba, He Says This Country Should Remain Neutral.

To the Congress of the United States:

The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our Government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our National finances. The reports of the heads of the several administrative departments of the Government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties, and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

I therefore deem my executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to the Congress the important phases of our situation as related to our intercourse with foreign Nations, and a statement of the financial problems which confront us, omitting, except as they are related to these topics, any preference to departmental operations.

By amendatory tariff legislation in January last, the Argentine Republic, recognizing the value of the large market opened to the free importation of its wools under our last tariff act, has admitted certain products of the United States to entry at reduced duties. It is pleasing to note that the efforts we have made to enlarge the exchanges of trade on a sound basis of mutual benefit are in this instance appreciated by the country from which our woolen factories draw their needful supply of raw material.

The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while relieving the diplomatic agents of this Government from the delicate duty they undertook at the request of both countries, of rendering such service to the subjects of either belligerent within the territorial limits of the other as our neutral position permitted, developed a domestic condition in the Chinese Empire which has caused much anxiety and called for prompt and careful attention. Either as a result of a weak control by the central Government over the provincial administrations, following a diminution of traditional governmental authority under the stress of an overwhelming National disaster, or as a manifestation upon good opportunity of the aversion of the Chinese population to all foreign ways and undertakings, there have occurred in widely separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the old fanatical spirit against foreigners, which, unchecked by the local authorities, if not actually connived at by them, have culminated in mob attacks on foreign missionary stations, causing much destruction of property, and attended with personal injuries as well as loss of life.

THE CHINESE MASSACRE.

Although but one American citizen was reported to have been actually wounded, and although the destruction of property may have fallen more heavily upon the missionaries of other Nationalities than our own, it plainly behooved this Government to take the most prompt and decided action to guard against similar or perhaps more dreadful calamities befalling the hundreds of American mission stations which have grown up throughout the interior of China, under the temperate rule of toleration, custom and imperial edict. The demands of the United States and other Powers for the degradation and punishment of the responsible officials of the respective cities and provinces who, by neglect or otherwise, had permitted outrisings, and for the adoption of stern measures by the Emperor's Government for the protection of the life and property of foreigners, were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain provincial officials found derelict in duty, and the punishment by death of a number of those adjudged guilty of actual participation in the outrages.

This Government also insisted that a special American commission should visit the province where the first disturbances occurred, for the purpose of investigation. This latter Commission, formed after much opposition, has gone overland from Tientsin, accompanied by a suitable Chinese escort, and by its demonstration of the readiness and ability of our Government to protect its citizens will act, it is believed, as a most influential deterrent of any similar outbreaks.

THE WALLER CASE.

The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisturbed, with the exception that a full explanation of the the treatment of John L. Waller by the expeditionary military authorities of formerly United States Consul at Tamatave, France still remains to be given. Mr. Waller, remained in Madagascar after his term of office expired, and was apparently successful in procuring business concessions from the Hovas of greater or less value. After the occupation of Tamatave and the declaration of martial law by the French, he was arrested upon various charges, among them that of communicating military information to the enemies of France, was tried and convicted by a military tribunal, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

Following the course justified by abundant precedents, this Government requested from that of France the record of the proceedings of the French tribunal which resulted in Mr. Waller's condemnation. This request has been complied with to the extent of supplying a copy of the official record, from which appear the constitution and organization of the court, the charges as formulated, and the general course and result of the trial, and by which it is shown that the accused was tried in open court and was defended by counsel. But the evidence adduced in support of the charges—which was not received by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs till the first week in October—has thus far been withheld, the French Government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent. The efforts of our Ambassador to procure it, however, though impeded by recent changes in the French Ministry, have not been relaxed, and it is confidently expected that some satisfactory solution of the matter will shortly be reached. Meanwhile it appears that Mr. Waller's confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit.

BLOWS AT OUR TRADE.

Our relation with the States of the German Empire are, in some aspects, typical of a condition of things elsewhere found in countries whose productions and trade are similar to our own. The close rivalries of competing industries, the influence of the delusive doctrine that the internal development of a Nation is promoted and its wealth increased by a policy which in undertaking to reserve its home markets for the exclusive use of its own producers necessarily obstructs their sales in foreign markets and prevents free access to the products of the world, the desire to retain trade in time-worn ruts, regardless of the inexorable laws of new needs and changed conditions of demand and supply, and our own halting tardiness in inviting a freer exchange of commodities, and by this means imperilling our footing in the external markets naturally open to us, have created a situation somewhat injurious to American export interests, not only in Germany, where they are perhaps most noticeable, but in adjacent countries.

These considerations should not, however, constrain us to submit to unfair discrimination nor to silently acquiesce in vexatious hindrances to the enjoyment of our share of the legitimate advantages of proper trade relations. If an examination of the situation suggests such measures on our part as would involve restrictions similar to those from which we suffer, the way to such a course is easy. It should, however, by no means be lightly entered upon, since the necessity for the inauguration of such a policy would be regretted by the best sentiment of our people, and because it naturally and logically might lead to consequences of the gravest character.

DESTROYING THE SEALS.

Our relations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than is usual.

Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Bering Sea Arbitration Tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, either because the principles themselves lacked in breadth and definiteness or because their execution has been more or less imperfect. Much correspondence has been exchanged between the two Governments on the subject of preventing the exterminating slaughter of seals. The insufficiency of the British patrol of Bering Sea, under the regulations agreed on by the two Governments, has been pointed out, and yet only two British ships have been on police duty during this season in those waters.

The need of a more effective enforcement of existing regulations, as well as the adoption of such additional regulations as experience has shown to be absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the award, have been earnestly urged upon the British Government, but thus far without effective results. In the mean time the depletion of the seal herds by means of pelagic hunting has so alarmingly progressed that unless their slaughter is at once effectively checked their extinction within a few years seems to be a matter of absolute certainty.

THE BOUNDARY OF ALASKA.

The completion of the preliminary survey of that Alaskan boundary which follows the contour of the coast from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island until it strikes the one hundred and forty-first meridian at or near the summit of Mount St. Elias awaits further necessary appropriation, which is urgently recommended. This survey was undertaken under the provisions of the convention entered into by this country and Great Britain July 22, 1892, and the supplementary convention of February 3, 1894.

As to the remaining section of the Alaska boundary, which follows the 141st meridian northwardly from Mount St. Elias to the Frozen Ocean, the settlement of which involves the physical location of the meridian mentioned, no conventional agreement has yet been made.

I call attention to the unsatisfactory delimitation of the respective jurisdictions of the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the Great Lakes at the approaches to the narrow waters that connect them. The waters in question are frequented by fishermen of both Nationalities and their nets are there used. Owing to the uncertainty and ignorance as to the true boundary, vexatious disputes and injurious seizures of boats and nets by Canadian cruisers often occur, while any positive settlement thereof by an accepted standard is not easily to be reached. A joint commission to determine the line in those quarters, on a practical basis, by measured courses following range marks on shore, is a necessity for which immediate provision should be made.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own account and in view of it relations with the friendly Powers directly concerned. In July last, therefore, a despatch was addressed to our Ambassador at London for communication to the British Government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth.

The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this Government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European Power of its territorial possessions on this Continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy, and is not satisfied if one of the Powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions the despatch in question called upon the British Government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British Government has not been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to the Congress.

TROUBLES IN HAWAII.

Early in January last an uprising against the Government of Hawaii was promptly suppressed. Martial law was forthwith proclaimed and numerous arrests were made of persons suspected of being in sympathy with the Royalist party. Among these were several citizens of the United States, who were either convicted by a military court and sentenced to death, imprisonment, or fine, or were deported without trial. The United States, while denying protection to such as had taken the Hawaiian oath of allegiance, insisted that martial law, though altering the forms of justice, could not supersede justice itself, and demanded stay of execution until the proceedings had been submitted to this Government and knowledge obtained therefrom that our citizens had received fair trial. The death sentences were subsequently commuted or were remitted on condition of leaving the islands. The cases of certain Americans arrested and expelled by arbitrary order without formal charge or trial have had attention, and in some instances have been found to justify remonstrance and a claim for indemnity, which Hawaii has not thus far conceded.

Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister, having furnished this Government abundant reason for asking that he be recalled, that course was pursued, and his successor has lately been received.

LYNCHINGS OF FOREIGNERS.

The deplorable lynching of several Italian laborers in Colorado was naturally followed by international representations, and I am happy to say that the best efforts of the State in which the outrages occurred have been put forth to discover and punish the authors of this atrocious crime. The dependent families of some of the unfortunate victims invite by their deplorable condition gracious provision for their needs.

These manifestations against helpless aliens may be traced through successive stages to the vicious padroni system, which, unchecked by our immigration and contract labor statutes, controls these workers from the moment of landing on our shores, and farms them out in distant and often rude regions, where their cheapening competition in the fields of bread winning toil brings them into collision with other labor interests. While welcoming, as we should, those who seek our shores to merge themselves in our body politic and win personal competence by honest effort, we cannot regard such assemblages of distinctively alien laborers, hired out in the mass to the profit of alien speculators and shipped hither and thither as the prospect of gain may dictate, as otherwise than repugnant to the spirit of our civilization, deterrent to individual advancement, and hindrances to the building up of stable communities resting upon the wholesome ambitions of the citizen and constituting the prime factor in the prosperity and progress of our Nation. If legislation can reach this growing evil, it certainly should be attempted.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA.

In last year's message I narrated at some length the jurisdictional questions then freshly arisen in the Mosquito Indian strip of Nicaragua. Since that time, by the voluntary act of the Mosquito Nation, the territory reserved to them has been incorporated with Nicaragua, the Indians formally subjecting themselves to be governed by the general laws and regulations of the Republic instead of by their own customs and regulations, and thus availing themselves of a privilege secured to them by the treaty between Nicaragua and Great Britain of January 28, 1860.

After this extension of uniform Nicaraguan administration to the Mosquito strip, the case of the British Vice-Consul, Hatch, and of several of his countrymen who had been summarily expelled from Nicaragua and treated with considerable indignity, provoked a claim by Great Britain upon Nicaragua for pecuniary indemnity, which, upon Nicaragua's refusal to admit liability, was enforced by Great Britain. While the sovereignity and jurisdiction of Nicaragua was in no way questioned by Great Britain, the former's arbitrary conduct in regard to British subjects furnished the ground for this proceeding.

A British naval force occupied without resistance the Pacific seaport of Corinto, but was soon after withdrawn upon the promise that the sum demanded would be paid. Throughout this incident the kindly offices of the United States were invoked and were employed in favor of as peaceful a settlement and as much consideration and indulgence towards Nicaragua as were consistent with the nature of the case. Our efforts have since been made the subject of appreciative and grateful recognition by Nicaragua.

A REMONSTRANCE TO RUSSIA.

Correspondence is on foot touching the practice of Russian Consuls within the jurisdiction of the United States to interrogate citizens as to their race and religious faith, and upon ascertainment thereof to deny to Jews authentication of passports or legal documents for use in Russia. Inasmuch as such a proceeding imposes a disability, which, in the case of succession to property in Russia, may be found to infringe the treaty rights of our citizens, and which is an obnoxious invasion of our territorial jurisdiction, it has elicited fitting remonstrance, the result of which it is hoped will remove the cause of complaint.

The pending claims of sealing vessels of the United States seized in Russian waters remain unadjusted. Our recent Convention with Russia establishing a modus vivendi as to Imperial jurisdiction in such cases has prevented further difficulty of this nature.

SAMOA.

In my last two annual messages I called the attention of Congress to the position we occupied as one of the parties to a treaty or agreement by which we became jointly bound with England and Germany to so interfere with the Government and control of Samoa as in effect to assume the management of its affairs. On the 9th day of May, 1894, I transmitted to the Senate a special message with accompanying documents giving information on the subject and emphasizing the opinion I have at all times entertained, that our situation in this matter was inconsistent with the mission and traditions of our Government, in violation of the principles we profess, and in all its phases mischievous and vexatious.

I again press this subject upon the attention of the Congress and ask for such legislative action or expression as will lead the way to our relief from obligations both irksome and unnatural.

NEUTRALITY AS TO CUBA.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed. An insurrection, in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the eastern interior of the island, menacing even some populations on the coast. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the predominant share, this flagrant condition of hostilities, by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has entailed earnest effort on the part of this Government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty.

Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with a people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom, deepened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their Government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationship. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which should restrain them from violating as individuals the neutrality which the Nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relations to friendly sovereign States. Though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our humane sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the Government to honestly fulfill every international obligation, yet it is to be earnestly hoped, on every ground, that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits.

One notable instance of interference by Spain with passing American ships has occurred. On March 8 last the Alliance, while bound from Colon to New York, and following the customary track for vessels near the Cuban shore, but outside the three-mile limit, was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat. Protest was promptly made by the United States against this act as not being justified by a state of war, nor permissible in respect of vessels on the usual paths of commerce, nor tolerable in view of the wanton peril occasioned to innocent life and property. The act was disavowed, with full expression of regret, and assurance of nonrecurrence of such just cause of complaint, while the offending officer was relieved of his command.

Military arrests of citizens of the United States in Cuba have occasioned frequent reclamations. Where held on criminal charges their delivery to the ordinary civil jurisdiction for trial has been demanded and obtained in conformity with treaty provisions, and where merely detained by way of military precaution under a proclaimed state of siege, without formulated accusation, their release or trial has been insisted upon. The right of American consular officers in the island to prefer protests and demands in such cases having been questioned by the insular authority, their enjoyment of the privilege stipulated by treaty for the Consuls of Germany was claimed under the most-favored-Nation provision of our own convention and was promptly recognized.

MASSACRES IN ARMENIA.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia and the development there and in other districts of a spirit of fanatic hostility to Christian influences naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women, who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religion mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf, and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power.

I regret, however, that an attempt on our part to obtain better information concerning the true condition of affairs in the disturbed quarter of the Ottoman Empire, by sending thither the United States Consul at Sivas to make investigation and report, was thwarted by the objections of the Turkish Government.

The presence of our naval vessels, which are now in the vicinity of the disturbed localities, affords opportunities to acquire a measure of familiarity with the condition of affairs, and will enable us to take suitable steps for the protection of any interests of our countrymen within reach of our ships that might be found imperilled.

The Ottoman Government has lately issued an Imperial irade exempting forever from taxation an American college for girls at Scutari. Repeated assurances have also been obtained by our Envoy at Constantinople that similar institutions maintained and administered by our countrymen shall be secured in the enjoyment of all rights, and that our citizens throughout the Empire shall be protected.

The Government, however, in view of existing facts, is far from relying upon such assurances as the limit of its duty. Our Minister has been vigilant and alert in affording all possible protection in individual cases where danger threatened or safety was imperilled. We have sent ships as far towards the points of actual disturbance as it is possible for them to go, where they offer refuge to those obliged to flee, and we have the promise of other Powers which have ships in the neighborhood that our citizens, as well as theirs, will be received and protected on board those ships. On the demand of our Minister orders have been issued by the Sultan that Turkish soldiers shall guard and escort to the coast American refugees.

These orders have been carried out, and our latest intelligence gives assurance of the present personal safety of our citizens and missionaries. Though thus far no lives of American citizens have been sacrificed, there can be no doubt that serious loss and destruction of mission property have resulted from riotous conflicts and outrageous attacks.

By treaty several of the most powerful European Powers have secure a right and have assumed a duty not only in behalf of their own citizens and in furtherance of their own interests, but as agents of the Christian world. Their right is to enforce such conduct of Turkish Government as will restrain fanatical brutality, and if this fails their duty is to so interfere as to insure against such dreadful occurrences in Turkey as have lately shocked civilization. The Powers declare this right and this duty to be theirs alone, and it is earnestly hoped that prompt and effective action on their part will not be delayed.

MORE PAY FOR AMBASSADORS.

I am thoroughly convinced that in addition to their salaries our Ambassadors and Ministers at foreign courts should be provided by the Government with official residences. The salaries of these officers are comparatively small, and in most cases insufficient to pay, with other necessary expenses, the cost of maintaining household establishments in keeping with their important and delicate functions. The usefulness of a Nation's diplomatic representative undeniably depends much upon the appropriateness of his surroundings, and a country like ours, while avoiding unnecessary glitter and show, should be certain that it does not suffer in its relations with foreign Nations through parsimony and shabbiness in its diplomatic outfit. These considerations and the other advantages of having fixed and somewhat permanent locations for our embassies would abundantly justify the moderate expenditure necessary to carry out this suggestion.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

From the discussion of foreign affairs the President turns to the country's financial condition. The message says:

"As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our National financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment.

"By command of the people a customs revenue system, designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superseded by a tariff policy which in principle is based upon a denial of the right of the Government to obstruct the avenues to our people's cheap living or lessen their comfort and contentment, for the sake of according especial advantages to favorites, and which, while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other Nations, recognizes the fact that American self-reliance, thrift and ingenuity can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism.

"The compulsory purchase and coinage of silver by the Government, unchecked and unregulated by business conditions and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than fifteen years diluted our circulating medium, undermined confidence abroad in our financial ability, and at last culminated in distress and panic at home, has been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country.

"The things thus accomplished, notwithstanding their extreme importance and beneficent effects, fall far short of curing the monetary evils from which we suffer as a result of long indulgence in ill-advised financial expedients."

The message then gives the history of legislation concerning the issuance of greenbacks, and follows with an account of the shrinkage of the gold reserve fund. Continuing, Mr. Cleveland details the efforts to establish the gold reserve fund by issuing bonds, and says:

RETIRE THE GREENBACKS.

"I am convinced the only thorough and practical remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding Treasury notes issued by the Government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890.

"I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments, and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities, when with increased prosperity and resources they would be more easily met.

"To further insure the cancellation of these notes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them, a feature in the plan should be an authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the bonds abroad for gold if necessary to complete the contemplated redemption and cancellation, permitting him to use the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the notes that may be in the Treasury or that may be received by the Government on any account.

BRANCHES FOR NATIONAL BANKS.

"It has always seemed to me that the provisions of law regarding the capital of National banks which operate as a limitation to their location fails to make proper compensation for the suppression of State banks, which came near to the people in all sections of the country and readily furnished them with banking accommodations and facilities. Any inconvenience or embarrassment arising from these restrictions on the location of National banks might well be remedied by better adapting the present system to the creation of banks in smaller communities or by permitting banks of large capital to establish branches in such localities as would serve the people—so regulated and constrained as to secure their safe and conservative control and management.

"I do not overlook the fact that the cancellation of the Treasury notes issued under the silver-purchasing act of 1890 would leave the Treasury in the actual ownership of sufficient silver, including seigniorage, to coin nearly $178,000,000 in standard dollars. It is worthy of consideration whether this might not, from time to time, be converted into dollars or fractional coin and slowly put into circulation, as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury the necessities of the country should require.

WE ARE FINANCIALLY ILL.

"Whatever is attempted should be entered upon fully appreciating the fact that by careless, easy descent we have reached a dangerous depth, and that our ascent will not be accomplished without laborious toil and struggle. We shall be wise if we realize that we are financially ill and that our restoration to health may require heroic treatment and unpleasant remedies.

"In our present predicament no gold is received by the Government in payment of revenue charges, nor would there be if the revenues were increased. The receipts of the Treasury, when not in silver certificates, consist of United States notes and Treasury notes issued for silver purchases. These forms of money are only useful to the Government in paying its current ordinary expenses, and its quantity in Government possession does not in the least contribute towards giving us that kind of safe financial standing or condition which is built on gold alone.

"If it is said that these notes if held by the Government can be used to obtain gold for our reserve, the answer is easy. The people draw gold from the Treasury on demand upon the United States notes and Treasury notes, but the proposition that the Treasury can on demand draw gold from the people upon them would be regarded in these days with wonder and amusement. And even if this could be done, there is nothing to prevent those thus parting with their gold from regaining it the next day or the next hour by the presentation of the notes they received in exchange for it.

"The Secretary of the Treasury might use such notes taken from a surplus revenue to buy gold in the market. Of course he could not do this without paying a premium. Private holders of gold, unlike the Government, having no parity to maintain, would not be restrained from making the best bargain possible when they furnished gold to the Treasury; but the moment the Secretary of the Treasury bought gold on any terms above par he would establish a general and universal premium upon it, thus breaking down the parity between gold and silver which the Government is pledged to maintain, and opening the way to new and serious complications. In the mean time the premium would not remain stationary, and the absurd spectacle might be presented of a dealer selling gold to the Government, and with United States notes or Treasury notes in his hand immediately clamoring for its return and a resale at a higher premium.

RETENTION OF CURRENCY EXACTED AS TAXATION IS AN EVIL.

"It will, moreover, be readily seen that the Government could not refuse to pay out United States notes and Treasury notes in current transactions when demanded and insist on paying out silver alone and still maintain the parity between that metal and the currency representing gold. Besides, the accumulation in the Treasury of currency of any kind exacted from the people through taxation is justly regarded as an evil and it cannot proceed far without vigorous protest against an unjustifiable retention of money from the business of the country and a denunciation of a scheme of taxation which proves itself to be unjust when it takes from the earnings and income of the citizen money so much in excess of the needs of Government support that large sums can be gathered and kept in the Treasury. Such a condition has heretofore in times of surplus revenue led the Government to restore currency to the people by the purchase of its unmatured bonds at a large premium and by a large increase of its deposits in National banks, and we easily remember that the abuse of Treasury accumulation has furnished a most persuasive argument in favor of legislation radically reducing our tariff taxation.

ABLE TO PAY OUR WAY.

"Perhaps it is supposed that sufficient revenue receipts would in a sentimental way improve the situation by inspiring confidence in our solvency and allaying the fear of pecuniary exhaustion. And yet through all our struggles to maintain our gold reserve there never has been any apprehension as to our ready ability to pay our way with such money as we had, and the question whether or not our current receipts met our current expenses has not entered into the estimate of our solvency. Of course, the general ethic of our funds, exclusive of gold, was entirely immaterial to the foreign creditor and investor. His debt could only be paid in gold and his only concern was our ability to keep on hand that kind of money.

"Inasmuch as the withdrawal of our gold has resulted largely from fright, there is nothing apparent that will prevent its continuance or recurrence, with its natural consequences, except such a change in our financial methods as will reassure the frightened and make the desire for gold less intense. It is not now clear how an increase in revenue, unless it be in gold, can satisfy those whose only anxiety is to gain gold from the Government's store.

"It cannot, therefore, be safe to rely upon increased revenues as a cure for our present troubles.

BONDS NOT ISSUED FOR REVENUE.

"It is possible that the suggestion of increased revenue as a remedy for the difficulties we are considering may have originated in an intimation or distinct allegation that the bonds which have been issued ostensibly to replenish our gold reserve were really issued to supply insufficient revenue. Nothing can be further from the truth. Bonds were issued to obtain gold for the maintenance of our National credit. As has been shown, the gold thus obtained has been drawn again from the Treasury upon United States notes and Treasury notes. This operation would have been promptly prevented if possible; but these notes having thus been passed to the Treasury, they became the money of the Government, like any other ordinary Government funds, and there was nothing to do but to use them in paying Government expenses when needed.

A SAFE SURPLUS.

"At no time when bonds have been issued has there been any consideration of the question of paying the expenses of Government with their proceeds. There was no necessity to consider that question. At the time of each bond issue we had a safe surplus in the Treasury for ordinary operations, exclusive of the gold in our reserve. In February, 1894, when the first issue of bonds was made, such surplus amounted to over $18,000,000; in November, when the second issue was made, it amounted to more than $42,000,000, and in February, 1895, when bonds for the third time were issued, such surplus amounted to more than $100,000,000. It now amounts to $98,072,420.30.

"It is neither unfair nor unjust to charge a large share of our present financial perplexities and dangers to the operation of the laws of 1878 and 1890 compelling the purchase of silver by the Government, which not only furnished a new Treasury obligation upon which its gold could be withdrawn, but so increased the fear of an overwhelming flood of silver and a forced descent to silver payments that even the repeal of these laws did not entirely cure the evils of their existence.

THE FREE SILVER QUESTION.

"While I have endeavored to make a plain statement of the disordered condition of our currency and the present danger menacing our prosperity, and to suggest a way which leads to a safer financial system, I have constantly had in mind the fact that many of my countrymen, whose sincerity I do not doubt, insist that the cure for the ills now threatening us may be found in the single and simple remedy of the free coinage of silver. They contend that our mints shall be at once thrown open to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of both gold and silver dollars of full, legal-tender quality, regardless of the action of any other Government and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they suggest calls for 100 cents' worth of gold in the gold dollar at the present standard, and only fifty cents in intrinsic worth of silver in the silver dollar.

"No Government, no human contrivance or act of legislation, has ever been able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio appreciably different from that which is established in the markets of the world.

"Twice in our earlier history our lawmakers in attempting to establish a bimetallic currency undertook free coinage upon a ratio which accidentally varied from the actual relative values of the two metals not more than 3 per cent. In both cases, notwithstanding greater difficulties and cost of transportation than now exist, the coins whose intrinsic worth was undervalued in the ratio, gradually and surely disappeared from our circulation and went to other countries where their real value was better recognized.

"Acts of Congress were impotent to create equality where natural causes decreed even a slight inequality.

"Twice in our recent history we have signally failed to raise by legislation the value of silver. Under an act of Congress passed in 1878 the Government was required for more than twelve years to expend annually at least $24,000,000 in the purchase of silver bullion for coinage. The act of July 14, 1890, in a still bolder effort and increased the amount of silver the Government was compelled to purchase and forced it to become the buyer annually of 54,000,000 ounces, or practically the entire product of our mines. Under both laws silver rapidly and steadily declined in value. The prophecy and the expressed hope and expectation of those in the Congress who led in the passage of the last-mentioned act, that it would re-establish and maintain the former parity between the two metals, are still fresh in our memory.

"In the light of these experiences, which accord with the experiences of other Nations, there is certainly no secure ground for the belief that an act of Congress could now bridge an inequality of fifty per cent. between gold and silver at our present ratio, nor is there the least possibility that our country, which has less than one-seventh of the silver money in the world, could by its action alone raise not only our own, but all silver to its lost ratio with gold. Our attempt to accomplish this by the free coinage of silver at a ratio differing widely from actual relative values would be the signal for the complete departure of gold from our circulation, the immediate and large contraction of our circulating medium, and a shrinkage in the real value and monetary efficiency of all other forms of currency as they settled to the level of silver monometallism. Every one who receives a fixed salary and every worker for wages would find the dollar in his hand ruthlessly scaled down to the point of bitter disappointment if not to pinching privation.

"A change in our standard to silver monometallism would also bring on a collapse of the entire system of credit which, when based on a standard which is recognized and adopted by the world of business, is many times more potent and useful than the entire volume of currency, and it safely capable of almost infinite expansion to meet the growth of trade and enterprise. In a self-invited struggle through darkness and uncertainty our humiliation would be increased by the consciousness that we had parted company with all the enlightened and progressive Nations of the world, and were desperately and hopelessly striving to meet the stress of modern commerce and competition with a debased and unsuitable currency and in association with the few weak and laggard Nations which have silver alone as their standard of value.

"All history warns us against rash experiments which threaten violent changes in our monetary standard and the degradation of our currency. The past is full of lessons teaching not only the economic dangers, but the National immorality that follows in the train of such experiments. I will not believe that the American people can be persuaded after sober deliberation to jeopardize their Nation's prestige and proud standing by encouraging financial nostrums, nor that they will yield to the false allurements of cheap money, when they realize that it must result in the weakening of that financial integrity and rectitude which thus far in our history has been so devotedly cherished as one of the traits of true Americanism.

"Our country's indebtedness, whether owing by the Government or existing between individuals, has been contracted with reference to our present standard. To decree by act of Congress that these debts shall be payable in less valuable dollars than those within the contemplation and intention of the parties when contracted, would operate to transfer, by the fiat of law and without compensation, an amount of property and a volume of rights and interests almost incalculable.

"Those who advocate a blind and headlong plunge to free coinage in the name of bimetallism and professing the belief, contrary to all experience, that we could thus establish a double standard and a concurrent circulation of both metals in our coinage, are certainly reckoning from a cloudy standpoint. Our present standard of value as the standard of the civilized world and permits the only bimetalism now possible, or at least that is within the independent reach of any single Nation, however powerful that Nation may be. While the value of gold as a standard is steadied by almost universal companionment, wherever this standard is maintained, there is at its side in free and unquestioned circulation a volume of silver currency sometimes equaling and sometimes even exceeding it in amount, both maintained at a parity notwithstanding a depreciation or fluctuation in the intrinsic value of silver.

"There is a vast difference between a standard of value and a currency for monetary use. The standard must necessarily be fixed and certain. The currency may be in divers forms and of various kinds. No silver-standard country has a gold currency in circulation; but an enlightened and wise system of finance secures the benefits of both gold and silver as currency and circulating medium by keeping the standard stable and all other currency at par with it. Such a system and such a standard also give free scope for the use and expansion of safe and conservative credit, so indispensible to broad and growing commercial transactions and so well substituted for the actual use of money. If a fixed and stable standard is maintained such as the magnitude and safety of our commercial transactions and business require, the use of money itself is conveniently minimized.

"Every dollar of fixed and stable value has through the agency of confident credit an astonishing capacity of multiplying itself in financial work. Every unstable and fluctuating dollar fails as a basis of credit, and in its use begets gambling speculation and undermines the foundations of honest enterprise.

"I have ventured to express myself on this subject with earnestness and plainess of speech because I cannot rid myself of the belief that there lurks in the proposition for the free coinage of silver, so strongly approved and so enthusiastically advocated by a multitude of my countrymen, a serious menace to our prosperity and an insidious temptation of our people to wander from the allegiance they owe to public and private integrity. It is because I do not distrust the good faith and sincerity of those who press this scheme that I have imperfectly but with zeal submitted my thoughts upon this momentous subject. I cannot refrain from begging them to re-examine their views and beliefs in the light of patriotic reason and familiar experience, and to weigh again and again the consequences of such legislation as their efforts have united. Even the continued agitation of the subject adds greatly to the difficulties of a dangerous financial situation already forced upon us.

"In conclusion I especially entreat the people's representatives in the Congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country, to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, however, to assure the Congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"Executive Mansion, Dec. 2, 1895."

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Dec. 12.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Bellefonte's Big Department Store.

6400 feet Floor Space, and not a bit to spare. If U think we are handling the truth carelessly,

KOM AND C!

The Store is Specially Suited to The Great American Holiday Season

And is as chock full of nice things suitable for presents as a little red wagon. The useful and beautiful form a happy combination, U Kno.

Toys for the Baby, Books, Dolls, Sleds, anything and everything for larger children. A nice Dress Pattern for your wife Jewelry, Silverware, Japanese Novelties, for your sweetheart. Handkerchiefs, Ties, Gloves, Umbrella, Leather Goods, for husband or beaux, and a thousand and one other items—and all at prices that are not matched in this city.

U won't do Urself justice if U make U'r purchases before looking through The New Racket.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

THE TEACHERS

Of Centre county will again convene in session next week, to replenish their storenouse of knowledge in experimental teaching. While doing so they should also avail themselves of the opportunity of laying in a supply of

...CHRISTMAS PRESENTS...

At and below cost. Heretofore we have had the pleasure of supplying you with presents, now you get them less the profit.

You may also need useful articles for yourselves, Underwear, Hosiery, Dress Goods, etc.

The children and their mamas are profuse with their expressions of delight concerning the beauty of our dolls. And the prices? All go at our selling out prices.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. Bellefonte.

Death of Mrs. Confer.

The death of Mrs. Angeline Titlow Confer, wife of Israel Confer, occurred at Millheim, November 26th, and was a shock to the whole community as it was wholly unexpected. Mrs. Confer was in comparatively good health until that night, when death claimed her without a moment's notice. She had been to the Thanksgiving service in the Lutheran church in the evening, and upon returning home chatted with her husband before retiring. Soon after going to bed she suffered a stroke of palsy which ended her life before the physician who had been summoned could reach her bedside. The husband, one son and two daughters mourn the loss of an earthly companion and parent. Deceased was aged 65 years.

Low Prices for Horses.

At a public sale in Nittany Valley, last week, three horses were sold to the lowest bidder at the lowest prices ever heard in Clinton county, says the Republican. One horse was sold for 25 cents and the other two for 5 cents each. We opine the animals may have been dear even at those prices.

A horse meat canning factory would make money in Clinton county.

Rev. L. K. Berridge.

Rev. L. K. Berridge, died Nov. 13, in Philadelphia, aged 87 years. The deceased was a Presbyterian minister and lived at Aaronsburg as pastor of the Presbyterian congregations of Aaronsburg, Spring Mills and Hublersburg, over 30 years ago. We knew him as a gentleman of piety and agreeable companionship.

Card of Thanks.

I desire, through the columns of the REPORTER, to thank the many kind friends and neighbors, who so willingly offered their services during the protracted illness, and also during the death and burial of Michael Derstine.

MRS. M. DERSTINE.

Christmas Services.

Christmas services will be held by the Sunday school of the Reformed church of Centre Hall, on the evening of Christmas day, in the Evangelical church.

Died at Pleasant Gap.

On last Friday, John, son of John and Rebecca Bilger of Pleasant Gap, died, aged 10 years and 20 days.

—Buy your winter clothing at Lewins, Bellefonte. He has everything and below competition.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

UNITED IN MARRIAGE.

At the Home of the Bride, Near Centre Hall, Last Thursday.

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Alexander, at Earlystown, on last Thursday, December 5th. At precisely 11.30 o'clock their only daughter, Annie M., and J. Elmer Royer, of Centre Hill, entered the parlor, where were seated the family and their immediate relatives, and were united in marriage by Rev. J. M. Rearick.

After congratulations the guests were shown into the dining room where a very fine wedding dinner was served.

The bride was presented with some very handsome wedding presents, consisting of linen, silverware, and money.

The bride and groom departed on the three o'clock train for Sunbury, Chambersburg, and other points, to spend their honey-moon among friends and relatives.

In the spring they will locate on the old homestead at Earlystown and engage in farming.

Going for Venison.

Our jolly friend, George Spangler, of near Tusseyville, gave us a business call the other day, and informed us he and Ad. Krumrine "were going to Stone creek next week to fetch some venison," which was said with an air that smelled of business and we trust the sequel will be that it will smell of venison too. To just keep them from getting the "buck fever," we will add the following item:

For over a year the mighty nimrods of Beech Creek township have anxiously been awaiting the opportunity of capturing what was called the "bull of the woods," which animal had often been seen but which had safely escaped the many shots that had been sent after him. It remained for Robert Gunsallus to bring the animal down, which he did several days ago. The buck weighed 225 pounds.

Malicious Work.

David Meyer has had a trick of the smallest caliber played upon him on his farm up near Linden Hall. He had laid about 1200 feet of one-inch iron pipe from a spring to the farm premises, on the surface, thro which the water flowed constantly, and made the pipe safe against freezing. During the cold spell, some unfriendly hand stopped up the pipe at the lower end, causing the water in them to stand and freeze, bursting the entire pipe line. This is small and mean business and on a par with the injury done to street dydrants and plugs, in this place, which were either damaged or destroyed as an outgrowth of teachings of persons who wish to pass as respectable. Our neighbor Meyer, who owns the farm, will have to put down a new line of pipe in consequence of this unfriendly act.

A New Railroad Chartered.

A charter was granted at the state department to the Bellefonte and Clearfield Railroad company, capital $1,000,000. The line will be constructed from a point near Milesburg, this county to a point at or near Clearfield in Clearfield county. The length of the road will be fifty-five miles. The president is Charles Wilhelm, of Reading, and the directors are James Harris, David M. Butts, L. T. Munson, John J. Walsh and Henry Brockerhoff, of Bellefonte, and A. V. Hoyt, of Philipsburg.

Death of Mrs. Tressler.

On Tuesday, November 26th, Mrs. Sarah Tressler died after a lingering illness at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Annie Miller, at Pine Grove Mills. Her husband, Jeremiah Tressler, died some years ago. Of her eight children Mrs. D. L. Miller, of White Hall, Mrs. James Niece, of Coburn, George W., of Oak Hall and Reuben, of Bellefonte survive her. She was aged 69 years.

Sale of Real Estate.

Anna Meyer et al, to John M. Weaver, tract of land in Haines twp., 11 acres for $250.

Harrison Smull et ux, to Philip Woodring, lot of land in Miles twp., for $1000.

Catherine Conser to Philip Woodling, piece of land in Miles twp., for $523.

State Grange Meets.

The State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, meets in Williamiport for a four days' session. Headquarters will be established at the Park hotel, and the sessions will be held in Association hall. Five hundred delegates are expected, besides several hundred others who are inierested in the work.

Presbyterian Services.

Rev. M. W. Davis, of Allegheny, Pa., will hold services in the Presbyterian church at Centre Hall, Sunday, December 22nd, at 10.30 a. m., and at Spring Mills at 2 p. m.

It is often a mystery how a cold has been "caught." The fact is, however, that when the blood is poor and the system depressed, one becomes peculiarly liable to disease. When the appetite or the strength fails, Ayer's Sarsaparilla should be taken without delay.

BIG PORKERS.

Hogs that Arn't to be Sneezed At, and Who Killed 'Em.

Big hogs are being reported from all around in our county this fall, an indication that there's going to be lots of royal ham to fry and miles of sausages to eat. The 300 pound porkers are a common thing this fall, hence we will give a list of the heavier weights, and their owners. The following is the record, as far as obtained at the "Reporter" office:

George Swab, Harris, 4 hogs, 347, 351½, 377, and 383.
Harry Kramer, Centre Hall, 443.
H. E. Duck, Millheim, 546.
J. B. Harper, 7 mountains, 2, 398 and 376.
Wm. Sholl, Centre Hall, 4, total 1294 lbs.—one 389, another 356.
Hiram Lutz, Zion, 331, 336, 332, and 398; average 349 lbs.
D. J. Meyer, opposite this office killed two wutzsies, weighing 518 and 479.
Jacob Kerstetter, of near Coburn, 3 hogs, combined weight 1425 lbs.
Fred Kurtz, Centre Hall, 357.
John Jodon, Spring, 400 and 436.
George Durst, Centre Hall, 447 and 468.
Sam'l Fredericks, Gregg, 527.
Curt Johnson, Bellefonte, 3, average 355 lbs.
Jacob Kreider, Gatesburg, 590.
John Frank, Millheim, 551 and 515.
David Zerby, Millheim, 500 and 439.
Sam'l Weaver, Millheim, 2, average, 457.
John Woomer, Millheim, 2, average 410 lbs.
Jasper Stover, Millheim, 2, average 409 lbs.
Thomas Hockman, Millheim, 2, average 400 lbs.
Wm. Kramer, Millheim, 2, average 400.
Wm. Colyer, Potter, 3, total 1260; largest 497, average 420.
Wm. Reifsnyder, Millheim, 2, total 742; average 371.
Samuel Weiser, Millheim, 2, average 907 lbs.
John H. Frank, 551, takes the premium in the above list, pitty his porker is not alive to give our friend John three cheers.
G. M. Weber, of Rebersburg, now steps in and up head with a hog that weighed 585.
The above is dressed weight.

A Peculiar Election Bill.

According to the Harrisburg *Star* the Commissioners of Dauphin county had to wrestle with the following bill of expenses for holding an election in that county: One tin rule, 10 cents; two miles going for same 12 cents; one dozen candles for booths, 20 cents; two miles traveling for same, 12 cents; one bottle of ink, 10 cents; two miles traveling for same 12 cents; four miles carrying water, 24 cents; two miles for bringing mucilage, 12 cents; one-half gallon coal oil, 5 cents; two miles traveling to bring same, 12 cents; one sheet iron and pipe, 35 cents; two miles for bringing same, 12 cents; total, $1.76. The commissioners paid the man only 40 cents to the amount claimed.

Fatal Accident at Bellefonte.

James Gallagher, of Bellefonte, was fatally injured at that place Thursday by the cars. He was 50 years of age. The unfortunate man was struck by the Snow Shoe train as he was walking along the tracks. It seems that he was slightly hard of hearing, and had gone to get a bucket of water; he was returning from the spring and had just about crossed the trestle when he was struck by the train. At first it was thought his injuries would not prove fatal.

Freshmen Cannot Carry Canes.

The annual championship game of football between the sophomore and freshmen classes of State College was played on Beaver field Saturday afternoon. The sophomores showed their superiority from the outset and by quick playing succeeded in defeating the freshmen 36 to 0. By this victory the sophs hold the championship cup for a year, and the freshmen are not allowed to carry canes. This ends the football season at State.

Broke an Arm.

We regret to learn that the wife of our friend Christian Platt, of near Tusseyville, by an accidental fall the other day, struck her arm against the edge of a board, breaking it between the elbow and wrist. Dr. Emerick set the fracture.

Turkeys Cheap.

At Smiths' store down at Madisonburg turkeys have been bought as low as 6 cents per pound, 7 cents being the price now, live weight. Even rich folks can risk to eat turkey at such prices. In this vicinity the price is 8 cents.

Shipped to Madisonburg.

The grocery of Isaac Smith & Son, in this place, has been closed and the stock of goods removed to the general store of Smith Bro's at Madisonburg, who report doing a lively business in that place.

—The cold weather coming on will require heavier and thicker clothing, as protection against the wintry blasts. Lewins, Bellefonte, has a full new line, and the prices are lower than any in the county. He has never been undersold.

LOW RATES.

Christmas and New Year Holiday Rates via P. R. R.

For the Christmas and New Year Holidays the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will place on sale excursion tickets between stations on its system east of and including Pittsburg and Erie and west of Elizabeth and Sea Girt (except between the cities of Philadelphia and Trenton proper,) at reduced rates. The tickets will be sold and good going December 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 31, 1895, and January 1, 1896, and will be good for return passage until January 7, 1895, inclusive.

Pastor of One Church 24 Years.

The following notice of an esteemed friend from our boyhood days up—a "second cousin"—will be of interest to our readers in this valley, being a son of the venerable James Evans of near Spring Mills:

"Rev. L. Kryder Evans, pastor of Trinity Reformed Church, of Pottstown, Pa., preached his twenty-fourth anniversary sermon of his pastorate of that church on last Sunday. His statistical report of the twenty-four years' pastorate was: Sermons preached, 2757; baptisms, 1644; received into membership, 1261; dismissed, 152; married, 522 couples; funeral sermons, 1106."

To this we would add, "Kryder" is as true and pleasant a Christian gentleman as one can meet.

A Big Potato Field.

While the "Reporter" is showing up the big hogs raised by Centre county farmers, by way of diversion, we will relate an item of the size of a potato patch in Colorado, which no farmer here will attempt to rival. The Graphic, published at Monte Vista, Col., has this to say about a former resident of Bastress township, Lycoming county: "Adam Deitrich, manager of the North farm, has just finished planting a ninety-acre field in potatoes. This is the largest potato field we have ever seen or read of. If anybody knows of a bigger one we would be glad to receive an account of it for publication. Mr. Deitrich, with a fair season and good cultivation, can safely count on a car load of potatoes to the acre, or 90 car loads as his crop."

Her First Ride.

For the first time in her life Mrs. William Young, of Pine Grove, rode on a railroad train Thursday. She is 85 years of age and she made the journey to Howard, where she is visiting friends. The Bellefonte *News* says that although she has lived more than four score of years, it was not only her first train ride, but it was the first time she ever saw a train. The expressions of wonder that the old lady made during her first train ride were highly amusing to the other passengers on the train.

Death of Rev. J. A. Woodcock

Rev. J. A. Woodcock died at his home in Bellefonte Wednesday last. He had been ailing for about six months but was only confined to his bed for one week. John Alexander Woodcock was born in Wells Valley, Fulton county, on June 13, 1841. He lived with his father until he went to Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport. He served as a private in the army in 1863 and in 1866 he entered the Methodist ministry. He served in the ministry until 1883 when he was compelled to retire owing to ill health.

Big Yield of Corn.

On the State agricultural farm this Fall there was gathered the largest yield of corn ever heard of in Pennsylvania. From six acres were husked a little over 1,000 bushels of corn, or a little over an average of 175 bushels to the acre. The crop was sown in the Spring for ensilage, but it was allowed to mature as an experiment. The ears measured from twelve to sixteen inches in length and were well filled out.

Chased Lots of Deer.

The Bradford hunting party now in their second week on Stone creek after deer, killed a doe before the close of last week and wounded another. Charly Slack who returned from there last Saturday, informs us the party on Friday chased nine deer and two bears, from which we judge they have chances of getting still more game.

Religious Services.

Lutheran services next Sunday at Tusseyville at 10 a. m. The Holy Communion will then be celebrated. At Spring Mills at 2 p. m. and Centre Hall at 7 p. m.

Death of Wm. Thompson.

William Thompson died at his home in Lemont Thursday night, 5, in the 75 year of his age. General debility brought on his death. He was a much esteemed citizen of that community.

For Our Pants.

B. F. Brown, of Plainfield, Ill., remits $2 on subscription, "to be used in buying a pair of pants." Bully for Brown.

—A new overcoat will be needed for this cold weather, you will want to keep warm, and that can easily be done by making your purchases at Lewins, Bellefonte. He has every thing in the clothing line.

COUNTY NEWS,

From all Around, Clipped and Condensed.

Maj. J. B. Fisher, recently on the sick list, is on board again at the old stand.

The new Millheim and Coburn telephone line is now in operation.

A musical convention will be held in the Lutheran church, Rebersburg, commencing Dec. 23, Prof. P. H. Meyer director.

Henry Fiedler, of Madisonburg, and C. C. Loose, of Rebersburg, each lost a valuable horse by death, a week ago.

Bring your job work, sale bills, circulars, wedding invitations, letter and bill heads, visiting cards, or any fancy printing, to the "Reporter" office, for a good job.

Colds and Grip.—Colds and Grip are one and the same thing. Dr. Humphrey's Specific "77" cures them both. For sale by all druggists.

Of Interest to Horse Dealers.

Several years ago a company of Perry township farmers bought a horse of a firm in New York state. He proved to be n. g. in various ways. The farmers brought suit against T. L. Johnson, James C. Leggett and C. S. Converse, from whom the horse had been bought, charging them with conspiracy and false pretence. The case was heard in August, 1894, and the jury found Leggett and Converse guilty as indicted. They gave bail, and the matter was held over until Monday of last week, when they were sentenced to pay a fine of $400 each and to serve a term of five months in the county jail.

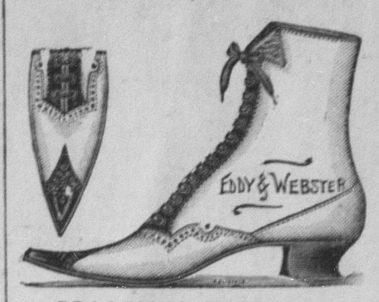
Reduction Sale.

Eclipsing our great Fire Sale of 1894, when we sold great quantities of goods in a short space of time. Stock is in much better condition—prices are lower, values are greater. No reasonable man expects to buy All Wool Suits, and All Wool Overcoats for the prices quoted for Shoddy and Satinets. We expect to get your trrde—when you are through being decoyed, and have your eyes opened. Clothing is our business.

MONTGOMERY & CO.

Ayer's Pills, being composed of the essential virtues of the best vegetable aperients, without any of the woody or fibrous material whatever, is the reason why they are so much more effective and valuable than any other cathartics. The best family physic.

Thurston's Blackberry Cordial, for bowel complaint, Krumrine's drugstore



..PRACTICAL PRESENTS..

Suitable gifts for any member of the family, young or old. Glance over our abbreviated list:

Ladies' Carpet Slippers	25c
Ladies' Velvet Slippers	50c
" " "	75c
" " "	$1 00
Ladies' Fine Leather Slippers,	from 50c to $1 75
Men's Carpet Slippers	50c
Men's Velvet Slippers	50c
" " "	75c
" " "	$1 00
Men's Imitation Alligator Leather	75c
" " "	1 00
Men's Russia Leather	1 25
" "	1 50
Ladies' Overgaiters	from 25c to 75c
Ladies' Leggins, come above the knee	1 50
Misses " " "	1 25
Childs' " " "	1 00

Considering the outlay nothing is more acceptable than a pair of our slippers, shoes or overgaiters, for a gift.

Mingle's Shoe Store, - Bellefonte.

Teachers....

Remember this has always been the Mecca for critical shoppers.

o——o

Our Holiday Line..

Is larger and more complete than ever before. Santa Claus has made arrangements to purchase all of his leading presents here, at one straight honest price—the same to all. If you want a ten cent present you will get the same courteous treatment as though it were $10.

o——o

Don't put off until the last day, but come early.

o——o

Everybody is buying the Penny Brownie Soap.

o——o

Stationary at one-half the usual price. Buy once here and you will buy nowhere else.

GARMAN'S STORE.
BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

THE GLOBE.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

UNLOADING SALE CONTINUES.

We Must Have Room
For Our Holiday Goods

Prices of All Goods Cut to the Very Lowest Notch!

Good fast color Calicos, 4c
Yard wide Unbleached Muslins, 4½c.
Good quality Canton Flannels, 5c
All Wool Red Flannels, 15c
Good quality Outing Flannel, 6c
Red Table Linen, fast colors, 19c.
English Cashmere, one yard wide, 16c
All Wool Serges, all colors, yard wide, 25c
50 inch Dress Flannels, 45c
Storm Serges, yard wide, 17c
All Wool Dress Flannels, yard wide, 25c
All Novelty Dress Goods reduced one-third.
Good quality White Table Linen, 25c
Lumberman's Flannel, 8 oz, 20c
Factory Yarn, 3-ply, 45c,

GREAT REDUCTION IN UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' heavy Jersey Vests, 17c
Misses' and Children's Underwear from 13c up.
Children's Silk and Plush Caps reduced from 75c to 48c.

Every piece of goods in our store shares in this great reduction.

60 Sample Coats and Capes at 50 cents on the Dollar.

We purchased this week from a a leading New York Manufacturer, their entire line of Sample Coats at less than one-half what the cloth originally cost.

They are all fine goods, and we will sell them at one-half the regular price.

We are overstocked on Misses' and Children's Coats, and extra bargains are in order.

Children's Coats, from 6 to 14 years,
Formerly sold at $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00
All now reduced to $2.00.

ATTEND OUR GREAT OVERCOAT SALE.

$10 Overcoats we are selling at $5.00
$15 Overcoats we are selling at $7.50
$20 Overcoats now go at $9.80

Boys' and Children's Overcoats at the same reduction.

MILLINERY DEPT.

The price on all Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats cut exactly in half.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.